

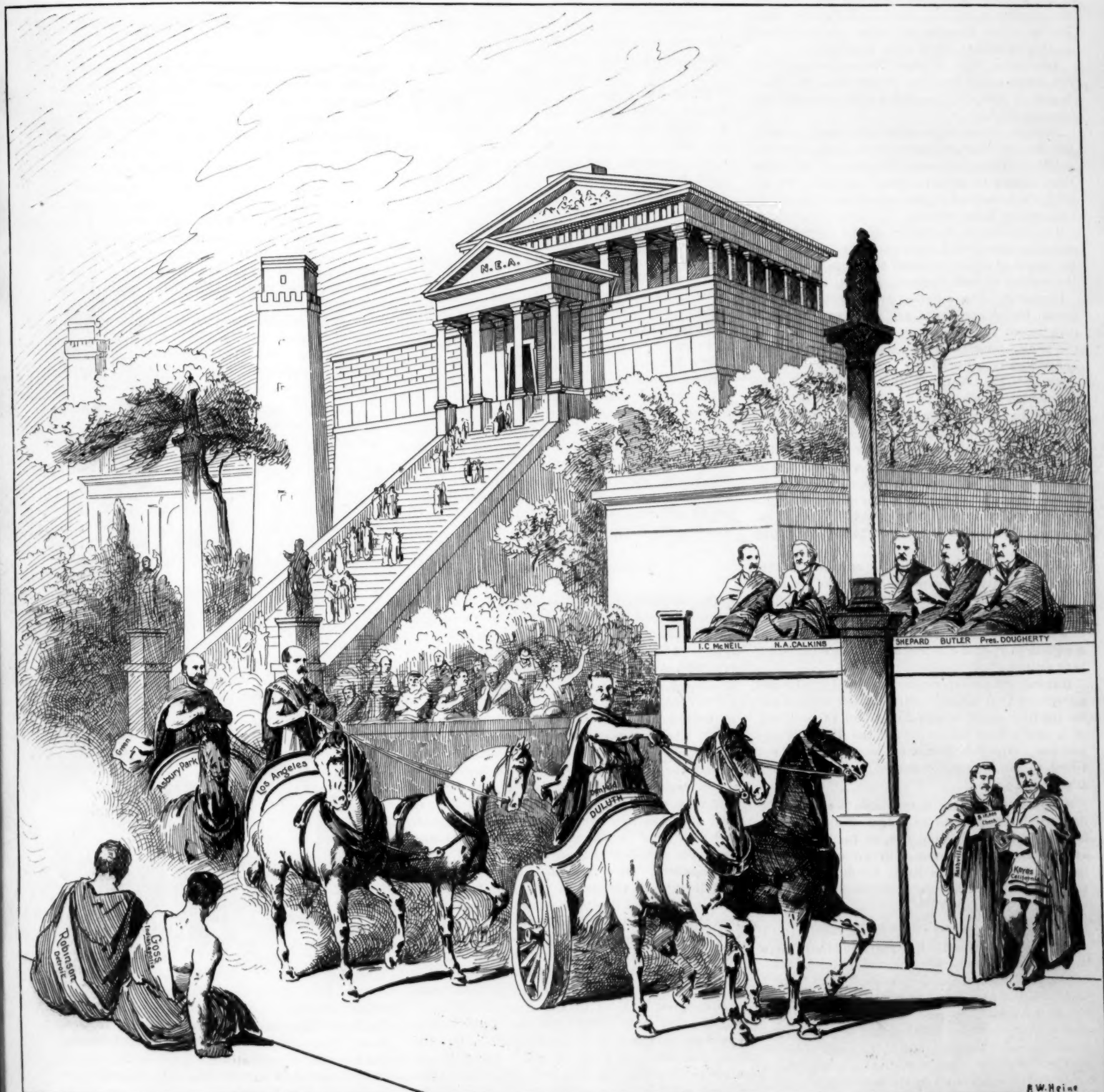
THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 4.

WHO WILL WIN THE RACE?



BEFORE THE START.

The great contest for next year's convention lies between the cities of Duluth, Los Angeles, Asbury Park and Boston. The Executive Committee of the National Educational Association will render a decision at an early date. The race is likely to develop a grand smash-up. See later number.



SCHOOL BOARD LAW.

Little Rock, Ark. The attorney for the board rendered an opinion in which he holds that newly elected school directors are active members as soon as they take the oath of office and file it.

Lexington, Ky. Judge Parker in a decision holds that under the new constitution the school boards of Newport, Covington and Lexington were illegally elected.

Indiana. State Superintendent of public instruction decided that graduates of common schools are entitled to high school privileges, and that when they cannot be accommodated in their own district, trustees must pay their tuition at the nearest high school in the county.

The charter of Rochester, N. Y., provides that whenever the cost of any repairs shall exceed \$250, the board of education shall advertise for bids for the making of such repairs.

Rome, Ga. The question of collecting the incidental fee of one dollar per pupil per annum to supplement the city school fund was decided by the supreme court as unconstitutional and could not be legally enforced.

Reading, Pa. Judge Endlich has handed down an opinion in which he holds that a certificate granted to a teacher is a license to pursue a certain vocation during the period for which the certificate is granted, and that it is valuable property. The annulment of the certificate is a destruction of that property. He holds that no man can be deprived of his property except by proceedings judicial in its nature and as such involving as an indispensable requisite an opportunity for being heard.

Springfield, Ill. The following opinion was rendered by the attorney general: "Boards of directors of public schools cannot make a contract binding upon the school district for the adoption and use of a particular series of school books excepting at a regular or special meeting of the board called for that purpose."

Kansas. State Superintendent Stanley rendered an opinion that school boards cannot receive pay for the time spent in superintending the building of a new school house or for the time making necessary trips for the district, but that he is entitled to all necessary expenses for making such trips.

A special school tax is not liable to a sheriff for delivering commissions to judges of election, collecting returns and ballot box, or for attendance at election, in connection with an election held in such district, but is liable for delivering poll books at the polling places.—School Dist. of Ft. Smith v. Williams, Ark.

School Officers.

Under Revised Statute 1889 providing that "there is hereby created the office of county school commissioner of public schools, who shall be at least 21 years of age, a resident of the county when elected, for at least one year prior to such election, and shall hold a certificate entitling him to teach in the public schools of such county," to qualify one to hold the office, he must have held a certificate to teach in the schools when elected.—State ex rel. Weed v. Meek, Mo.

Contracts with Teachers.

A contract reserving the right to dismiss the teacher at any time he "does not give satisfaction

to the board, or to a majority of district," does not conflict with Gen. 1889 empowering the district board in conjunction with the county superintendent to dismiss a teacher for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, or immorality.—Brown v. School Dist. No. 41, Cowley Co., Kans.

A contract for the hire of a teacher in a school district, made by two of the members of the board with the consent of the other, was binding on the district, though the latter member was not present when contract was executed.—Brown v. School Dist. No. 41, Cowley Co., Kans.

Contract for a Loan.

Where a school district contracted for a loan on bonds which were afterwards declared to be void, it is liable for money advanced in good faith under the contract which was used for school purposes.—State v. Dickerman, Mont.

School Bonds.

Under Comp. providing that bonds issued by a school district shall be signed by the chairman of the board of trustees, and shall be countersigned by the clerk, a warrant drawn by the trustees on the county treasurer, and signed by the chairman and clerk of the board, is sufficient in form.—State v. Dickerman, Mont.

School Taxation.

In November, 1883, school district No. 1, for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, issued bonds payable 15 years after date. In December districts Nos. 3 and 17 were carved out of district No. 1. Afterwards and previous to January, 1892, defendant company secured a right of way upon lands of the United States, and constructed a railroad, part of which was in districts Nos. 1 to 17. For the year 1892 a tax was levied on defendant's railroad for interest on and for a sinking fund to pay the bonds. Held, that defendant was not liable, providing that if there shall be any change of lines of a school district so as to leave any portion of the taxable real estate of the district out of the district, "which was subject to taxation at the time of the issue of the bonds," such real estate shall not be released, and shall be assessed to pay the interest and principal of such bonds as if it were still within the district.—Callaway v. Denver & R. G. R. Co., Colo.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

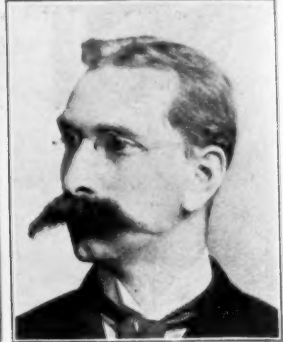
The Legislature of Illinois passed an act that requires school directors and boards of education of all public schools in the state, and trustees and boards of directors of all colleges and educational institutions of every description, state, county, municipal, district, sectarian or private, to provide United States National flags and cause the same to be unfurled and kept floating from a suitable flag-staff. The law has caused considerable annoyance to a number of people. Itinerant agents have canvassed the state selling flags and flagstaves to school boards. They represent to the directors that the law requires a certain kind of metallic flag-staff and that they are the commissioned agents, and flags must be bought of them. Many boards have been swindled by these imposters.

Springfield, Ill. Assistant Attorney-General Newell gave his opinion on the new law requiring the United States flag to be placed on public buildings and school houses. He states that the law does not apply to so called parochial schools or to Sunday schools under the charge of religious denominations. He did not discuss the constitutionality of the act, but declared the law a vicious one.

Brunswick, N. J. After the annual school meeting, the fact came to light that one of the trustees could not read or write in English, although he has held the office for nearly a year. An effort was made to oust him from his office, but the effort was unsuccessful. A letter was written to the superintendent of public instruction concerning his eligibility, stating the case clearly. In his reply the superintendent states that the law provides that "no person shall be eligible to hold any school



OTTO C. SCHNEIDER,
New Member Bd. of Education,
Chicago, Ill.



C. B. GILBERT,
Superintendent of Schools,
St. Paul, Minn.

office who cannot read or write." This is the only limitation upon the qualification of any legal qualified voter to be school trustee. The fact that the party is able to read and write in German, but not in English, would not disqualify him. He is eligible to the office of school trustee, notwithstanding he cannot read and write English.

A law passed by the legislature of South Dakota requires the publication, by township school boards, of an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding school year.

Binghamton, N. Y. According to the amended city charter all acts, ordinances and resolutions of the board must be submitted to the mayor for his approval or veto.

County superintendents of Wisconsin, under the new educational law, must pass muster by a state examination. The law demands of them ability to pass an examination in all the branches of a first grade county teachers' certificate.

Among the recent laws of Massachusetts is one requiring that manual training shall be incorporated into the High school system of every city with a population of over 20,000. There are twenty such cities in the state.

The Florida Legislature, under the inspiration of the superintendent of schools, has passed a law which provides that "it shall be a penal offence for any individual, body of inhabitants, corporations or association to conduct within the state any school of any grade, public, private or parochial, wherein white persons and negroes shall be instructed or boarded within the same building, or taught in the same class or at the same time or by the same teacher." To make the prohibition effective the law imposes a penalty of from \$150 to \$500 or from three to six month's imprisonment on any person found guilty of patronizing or teaching in such a school.



New Reporter (returning from a School Board Committee Meeting): Confound these secret sessions. The committee transacts important business, and I can get no news.

City Editor: Wait until they adjourn and you'll get the whole business.

New Reporter: How? Aren't the members bound to keep the proceedings secret?

City Editor: Yes, but there are four women on the committee.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Manistee, Mich. Board adopted the following rule: That teachers will be excused from duty only on application to and permission from the superintendent; that all absences of teachers be deducted from their salary except in cases of sickness, but excuses for sickness without deduction in salary therefor shall not exceed three days in any one month.

Quincy, Ill. Board adopted a resolution that each member of the board visit one or more schools each month, under the direction of the superintendent, and that he make a report of such visitations at the following meeting.

Dallas, Tex. Following resolution was adopted: "No member of the board shall receive compensation for services rendered as school director, nor shall the board or any committee thereof enter into any contract with any member of the board for work or supplies, to be done or furnished the public schools of the city, or have any member to do or supply anything for or to the public schools out of which contract or supplies such member would be financially profited."

Chester, Pa. According to a rule adopted by the board requiring all teachers who were appointed for the year to meet with the board at their last monthly meeting previous to the opening of the school. The teachers were all present and thus became acquainted with each other and the directors.

Dallas, Tex. A rule was adopted requiring all grievances to be first presented to the superintendent. A proviso was adopted empowering the school board to suspend the schools for cause, during which suspension teachers and janitors shall not be entitled to salaries. Under the head of holidays, all days appointed by the President of the United States or the Governor of the state as days of fasting or thanksgiving were dropped, but the school board may grant such holidays. A proviso was adopted requiring the superintendent to visit each school room in the city at least once monthly. A proviso was adopted that the principal shall not be held responsible for the conduct of his teachers or janitors for unsatisfactory conduct on their part which he fails to report.

Story City, Ia. Board adopted a rule requiring all pupils entering for the first time who have never attended school before, to enter in the fall term. This rule seems to be necessary because each grade in the school consists of nine months of work, beginning in September, and pupils henceforth cannot be entered for the first time in the winter or spring.

Atlanta, Ga. Teachers who shall be unable to attend school duties from sickness or other cause shall have a proportionate amount of salary deducted for such absence unless otherwise ordered by the board.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Hereafter when vacancies occur in the teaching corps of the schools under the direction of the board, preference will be given to bona fide residents of the city and territory, where qualifications are about equal.

Kansas City, Mo. Under the rule adopted by the board, all non-resident pupils who entered the school before this year may go on and complete their courses on the payment of the customary non-resident fee, but no new non-resident pupils will be admitted.

New Albany, Ind. Floyd County Board decided that teachers must attend county teachers' association meetings, and that they be allowed one day's wages for attending the same, providing they attend the full session.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Board adopted the following rules: No home work of any kind, except spelling and supplementary reading, shall be assigned to the pupils of any primary class. No home work requiring more than half an hour in any one day, except spelling and supplementary reading, shall be assigned to the pupils in the four lowest gram-

mar grades. No home work requiring more than an hour in any one day, except spelling and supplementary reading, shall be assigned to the pupils in the four highest grammar grades. The solution of mathematical problems shall not be assigned for home study in any except the second and first grammar grades.

Warren, O. According to a rule all children six years old or within three months of their sixth birthday were admitted to the primary grades.

South Bend, Ind. A rule requiring pupils to furnish a written request from their parents or guardians and present the same to the principals of the schools before any pupil will be permitted to pursue the study of German has been adopted.

Kansas City, Mo. By a recent rule adopted by the board, all non-residents taking the teacher's examination are required to pay \$2.

Indianapolis, Ind. An attempt was made to extend the superintendent's term of office from one to five years, which was unsuccessful.

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Pottsville, Pa. Two school boards in this county, who have failed to organize, owing to existing deadlocks, are to be ousted, proceedings to that effect being commenced.

Angry citizens of the ninth district, near Zion, Md., asked the school commissioners for a new school house. The old school house was thought good enough and was being repaired. One night the citizens visited the school and now it looks as if a cyclone had struck it. It will have to be torn down, so badly is it wrecked, and a new school house will undoubtedly take its place.

Allegheny, Pa. The frequency of marriages among the teachers of the eighth ward has become a source of annoyance to the board of directors. So much so, in fact, that decisive steps will be taken in the near future to prevent marriages for a short period at least among schoolmams.

Chillicothe, O. At a school board meeting in Union Township the trustees came near ending in a riot. The trouble was over the selection of a teacher. W. H. Johnson and M. I. Shively adjourned to the outside and had it out in true pugilistic style, until separated.

Reilly, Pa. For several months the board has been unable to agree upon the election of three teachers. When the schools opened this year the teachers who were in charge last year were again at their post of duty. As a result one of them was arrested on oath of the president of the board, and held in \$300 bail for court, for forcibly entering the school house without authority. As far as has been learned a majority of the board had signed a paper appointing her.

Norton, Pa. For four months the board has been deadlocked on the election of a superintendent. An unsuccessful attempt to change this state of affairs was made at the last meeting. The board was in session when the lie was passed between the superintendent and Dr. C. C. Wagoner, and the doctor knocked the superintendent down. The county commissioners will be called upon to settle the matter.

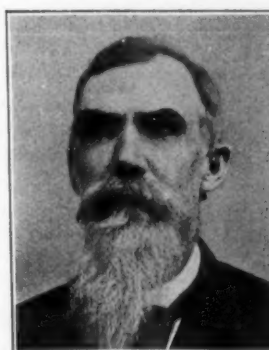
Mattoon, Ill. When the committee appointed to select a site for the eastern Illinois Normal school arrived at the depot on September 10, they were met by two hundred enraged citizens, who were violent in its denunciation of the trustees for not locating the Normal at Mattoon instead of Charleston. The enraged citizens accused the trustees of accepting bribes and "hoodlums who sold out for \$7,500 each" was written on the sides of the cars.

Dennison, Ill. A director, armed with a shotgun, has been closely watching the village school here as a result of a contested election. The case is now in the supreme court.

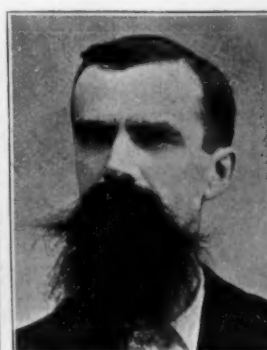
Oakland, Cal. The president being absent at the last meeting the board displayed their gallantry by electing the lady, Mrs. Dr. Knox, chairman pro tem. No one knew exactly how to address her. She suggested that "Mr. Chairman" was proper but others thought differently. Some addressed her as Mrs. Chairman." Considerable time was occupied devising a proper appellation for the pro tem occupant of the chair but no definite title was decided on.

Milwaukee. The new municipal civil service law includes the clerks and janitors in the employ of the board.

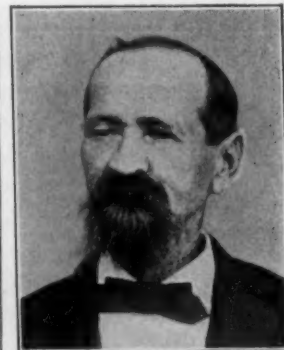
Windom, Minn. Board is in a deadlock over the election of a principal, which may mean that no school will be held until another board is elected.



REV. H. D. KENNEDY,
Secretary,
Bunceton, Mo.



GILBERT F. JONES,
President,
Bunceton, Mo.



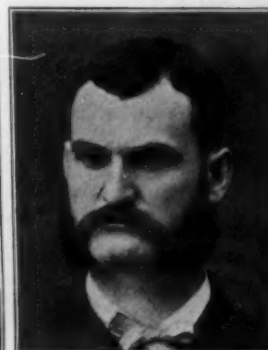
H. C. COOK,
Vice-President,
Bunceton, Mo.



PROF. D. R. CULLY, A. M.,
Prin. Public Schools,
Bunceton, Mo.



E. W. MOORE,
Treasurer,
Bunceton, Mo.



J. W. ADAMS,
Member,
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PROF. HORACE L. STITES,
First Asst. Public Schools,
Bunceton, Mo.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, BUNCETON, MO.

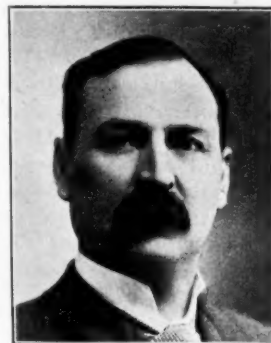
ADOPT NEW BOOKS.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES SELECTING NEW SCHOOL BOOKS LAST MONTH.

Camden, N. J. Maury's Geographies.
 Hoboken, N. J. Maury's Geographies, Davis' Readers, and Venable's Arithmetic.
 Greenford, O. Frye's geography.
 Adams, N. Y. Hutchinson's physiology, Frye's geography and Montgomery's history.
 Millerton, Kas. McGuffey's revised readers, Appleton's readers, Harper's geographies, Harper's grammars, Kellogg's physiology, McGuffey's spellers, Barnes' Brief United States history and Ray's arithmetics.
 Reno, Nev. The state board of education adopted Bancroft's object lessons on the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms and Reed & Kellogg's advanced language lessons.
 Elgin, Ill. Carhart & Chute's physics, Kelsey's Cicero, and Collar's Shorter Eysenbach, a German grammar.
 Six Points, Pa. Steele's physiologies.
 Lincolnville, Pa. Barnes' Brief U. S. history, Conklin's language lessons and grammar, Harper's readers, Swinton's grammar school geography, and Introductory geography, Milne's arithmetics, Metcalf's spellers.
 Charleroi, Pa. Harper's readers, Metcalf's spellers, language lessons and grammars, Barnes' histories, Harper's geographies.
 Dunbar, Pa. Milne's arithmetics, Conklin's grammar and language lessons, Spencerian copy-books.
 Miller Station, Pa. Harper's readers, Milne's standard arithmetic and elementary arithmetic, Barnes' histories, Swinton's geography, Pathfinder physiologies.
 Townville, Pa. Barnes' histories, Milne's arithmetics, Harper's geographies, Pathfinder physiologies, Conklin's grammar and language lessons.
 Cleveland, O. Tilden's commercial law and Tilden's commercial geography.
 Sioux City, Ia. Southworth's essentials of arithmetic.
 Foster, Pa. Frye's primary geography, Montgomery's primary history, Stole's physiology, Butler's arithmetic, Warner's mental arithmetic, Barnes' history, Warner's new Normal reader, Greenwood's language and grammar, Normal review copy-book, Butler's geography, Butler's speller, King James' version of the Bible.
 Bridgeton, N. J. Frye's geography.
 Allegheny, Pa. Harris' German lessons, and Jaynes' German reader.
 Houlton, Me. Maury's geographies.
 Norristown, Pa. Maury's geographies and Holmes' readers.
 Walker County, Ala. Holmes' readers, Hansell's histories and copy-books, Maury's geographies and Venable's arithmetics.
 Madison, N. J. Davis' readers.
 Bayonne, N. J. Appleton's geographies.
 Caledonia, N. Y. Maxwell's grammars.
 Hackensack, N. J. Harper's geography, Eggleston's history, Smith's physiology, Harrington's complete speller, Swinton's reader and geography, authorized physiology, Long's home geography, Milne's arithmetic.
 Penfield, N. J. Metcalf's English grammar, Milne's arithmetic, Kellogg's physiology.
 Garrettford, Pa. Pathfinder physiologies, Barnes' elementary geography.
 Washington, D. C. Swinton's Introductory geography.
 Atlantic City, N. J. Milne's algebra.
 Hoboken, N. J. Appleton's geography.
 Syracuse, N. Y. Milne's algebra.
 Yardley, Pa. Webster's high school dictionary.
 Altoona, Pa. Cooley's laboratory chemistry.
 Carbondale, Pa. Barnes' first reader.
 Harrison, N. J. Barnes' histories.
 New Haven, Conn. Jepson's music readers.
 Middletown, Conn. Swinton's language lessons.
 Monticello, Ill. Modern reader, Avery's chemistry, Smith's literature, Harkness's Latin grammar, Hill's rhetoric, Williams & Roger's bookkeeping.
 Arendtville, Pa. Hall's series of arithmetics.
 Carlisle, Pa. Decided to use Monroe's writing speller, and Butler's reading charts.
 Juniata, Pa. Adopted Butler's physical geography.
 Washington, Pa. Takes the Butler chart primer for three years.
 Mercersburg, Pa. Has adopted Hall's series of mathematics.
 Port Royal, Pa. Adopted the Union series of physiologies instead of Mills.
 Binghamton, Cohoes, Glens Falls, N. Y. Swinton's word book.
 Eaton, N. Y. Ficklen's National arithmetic.
 Elizabeth, N. J. Appleton's geographies.
 Freehold, N. J. Milne's algebra and arithmetic.
 Cambria, Pa. Swinton's readers, Harper's readers.
 Conneautville, Pa. Fundenberg's first lessons in reading.
 Winston, N. C. Butler's school English.
 Coatsville, Pa. Pathfinder physiologies, Gray's "How Plants Grow."
 Lawrenceville, N. Y. Webster's academical dictionary, Butler's school English.
 Piermont, N. Y. Kellogg's physiologies.
 Warsaw, N. Y. Milne's algebra and arithmetic.
 Erskine, N. J. Harrington's complete speller, Swinton's readers, Eggleston's primary U. S. history, Swinton's geographies, Smith's physiologies, Milne's arithmetic, Metcalf's language.
 Englewood, N. J. Englewood Free school adopted Sharpless and Phillip's Natural philosophy, and purchased Lippincott's Biographical dictionary.
 Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Union school purchased Lippincott's Biographical dictionary and Lippincott's Gazetteer of the world.
 Danbury, Conn. Purchased Lippincott's Gazetteer of the world.
 Oak Ridge, Mo. Montmahon and Beauregard's Zoology was adopted for use in the schools.
 N. Ferrisburg, Vt. Worcester's academic dictionary, and Gow's primer of politeness was adopted by the board of education.
 Harrisburg, Pa. Brooks' rudiments of arithmetic. Christopher Sower Co.
 Conoy Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Brooks' rudiments and standard arithmetic. Christopher Sower Co.
 Uniontown, Pa. Brooks' rudiments and standard arithmetic. Christopher Sower Co.
 South Lebanon Township, Lebanon County, Pa. Beitzel's spellers. Christopher Sower Co.
 Springboro, Pa. Conklin's language lessons and grammars.
 Conneautville, Pa. Metcalf's spellers, Milne's arithmetic, Conklin's grammar.
 Hazel Dell, Pa. Barnes' geographies, Conklin's grammars and language lessons, Milne's arithmetics, Dubb's arithmetic, Peterman's Civil Government.
 Woodhaven, N. J. Metcalf's language lessons and grammars.
 Bloomsburg, Pa. Spencerian copy-books, Milne's algebras, authorized physiologies.
 Bristol, Pa. Long's home geography, Eggleston's U. S. geography.

Blooming Valley, Pa. Metcalf's spellers, Barnes' Brief U. S. history, Conklin's grammars and language lessons, Milne's arithmetics, Pathfinder physiologies.
 Ronks, Pa. Webster's common school dictionary, Dinsmore's M. S. blanks.
 Alton, Ill. Academic, physiology, and hygiene, by Brands; First Latin, Collier & Daniels; practical ethics, Hyde; physics, Carhart & Chute.
 Cadillac, Mich. Frye's geography, Hyde's first and second books in English, Dole's American Citizen, Rogers' elementary biology, and Stowell's physiologies.
 Camden, N. Y. Bower's series of geographies.
 Muscatine, Ia. Readers, Appleton's first, second, third, Introductory fourth; Pollard's first; Swinton's (series); New Franklin fourth; spellers, Pollard speller, Modern speller; arithmetic, Milne's complete, Milne's elementary; general history, Appleton's Quackenbos; botany, Gray's school and field book; Latin, C. D., first Latin book.
 Marshall, Tex. Prince's arithmetic and Hansell's history.
 Lynn, Mass. Holmes' readers.
 Rockingham, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Exeter, N. H. Davis' readers.
 Gorham, Me. Gorham Normal school, Maury's physical geographies.
 Newton, Mass. Maury's Manual geographies.
 Marlboro, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Manchester, N. H. Holmes' fourth readers.
 Kingman, Me. Maury's physical geographies.
 Seasmont, Me. Maury's physical geographies.
 West Des Moines, Ia. Harrington's speller.
 Freeport, Ill. Harper & Miller's Virgil, D'Oyes' Latin composition tablets, and Frye's geographies.
 Peru, Ill. Frye's geographies.
 Helena, Mont. Harper's readers, modern spelling book, Sheldon's grammars and Montgomery's histories.
 Greenford, O. Frye's geography.
 Doylestown, Pa. Brooks' written arithmetic, and Hill's rhetoric and composition.
 Tacoma, Wash. Carhart & Chute's physics.
 The following text books were recently adopted by the state board of education of Washington: Werner & Co., Chicago, Columbian elements of arithmetic, Columbian complete arithmetic, Columbian speller, Ellis' United States history; Sheldon & Co., New York, the new Franklin readers, 1 to 5 inclusive; Maynard, Merrill & Co., Chicago, lessons in physiology, Nos. 1 and 2, Hutchinson series, Reed's introductory language work, Reed & Kellogg's one book course in English, Washington Ed.; A. Lovell & Co., New York, the graphic system of copy-books, slant, Nos. 1 to 5 Wash. Ed.; the common sense copy-books, vertical, Nos. 1 to 5 Wash. Ed.; civics for young Americans; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, the Rand & McNally primary geography, the Rand & McNally grammar school geography.
 Rochester, N. Y. Harper's readers, Robinson's arithmetic, Metcalf's grammar, Eggleston's history.
 Baltimore, Md. Waddy's composition, Long's language exercises and lessons in English.
 Elizabeth, N. J. Appleton's geography, Harvey's speller.
 Hornellsville, N. Y., and Shippensburg, Pa. Waddy's rhetoric.
 Los Angeles, Cal. A. & W's. Latin reading.
 Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Robinson's complete arithmetic.
 Raleigh, N. C. Furdenburg's lessons.
 East Bethlehem, Pa. Sheldon's primary speller.
 Peckville, Pa. Barnes' primary history, Townsend's civil government, Milne's arithmetics.
 Burlington, N. J. Barnes' reader, Swinton's readers, Watson's spellers, Swinton's geography, Harvey's grammars, Barnes' brief history.
 Haledon, N. J. Harper's readers, Swinton's geography, Harper's geography, Long's home geography, Eggleston's history, Harrington's complete speller, vertical copy-books, Milne's arithmetics.
 Hoboken, N. J. Appleton's geography.
 Lockport, N. Y. Long's home geography, natural speller.
 New Haven, Conn. For the Hillhouse manual training high school, Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales, Defoe's history of the Plague in London, Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner, Mead's elementary composition and rhetoric, Old Greek Life, Heath's German dictionary, Roman antiquities, and Kingsley's Old Greek Heroes.
 For the Boardman manual training high school. Storer & Lindsay's manual of chemistry, Guest's lectures on English history, Das Deutsche Buch fur Anfänger, Ripper on Steam, and Hill's geometry for beginners.
 St. Paul, Minn. Walsh's arithmetic and Cecilian song book.
 Morris, Ill. Greehough & Kittredge's virgil, Allen & Greenough's Latin grammar and the No. 4 music book.
 Rockland, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Hermon, Me. Maury's physical geographies.
 Barre, Vt. Maury's physical geographies.
 Portsmouth, N. H. Maury's physical geographies.
 Bennington, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Bradford, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Marblehead, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Medfield, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Haverhill, N. H. Lippincott's spellers.
 Sandwich, N. H. Davis' readers.
 Shrewsbury, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Gardner, Mass. Maury's manual geographies.
 Pawtucket, R. I. Maury's physical geographies.
 Morgan Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Deerfield, Mass. Maury's physical geographies.
 Plainville, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Calais, Vt. Davis' readers, and Maury's geographies.
 Binghamton, N. Y., Glen Rock, Pa. Milne's arithmetics, Dunmore, Pa. Lyte's grammars.
 Hokendauqua, Pa. Authorized physiologies, Barnes' brief history, Maxwell's introductory grammar.
 Cartwright, Pa. Swinton's readers, Milne's arithmetics, Harper's geographies, Maxwell's grammars, Eggleston's histories, Kellogg's physiologies.
 Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md. Ray's arithmetic.
 Wittenburg, Pa. Swinton's readers.
 Addison, N. Y. Metcalf's grammar, Harper's readers, Barnes' geographies, Pathfinder physiologies, Milne's arithmetics, natural speller, Metcalf's language, Dubb's mental arithmetic.
 Bayonne, N. J. Appleton's geographies.
 Bedford, Pa. Harrington's complete speller.
 Wake Forest, N. C. Arnold's Latin prose.
 Mahony Plant, Pa. Webster's high school dictionary.
 Guttenberg, N. J. Appleton's geographies, Harper's readers, Swinton's word book.
 Myerstown, Pa. Pathfinder physiologies.
 Johnsburg, Pa. Swinton's word primer, and word book.
 Exeter, N. H. Phillip's Exeter Academy, Perrin's Caesar's Civil War.
 Medford, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Penobscot, Me. Davis' readers.
 Stenben, Me. Maury's physical geographies.
 Concord, N. H. Davis' readers.
 Swainville, Me. Davis' readers.
 East Bridgewater, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Campton Village, N. H. Davis' readers.
 Chilmark, Mass. Maury's manual geographies.
 Topsham, Me. Davis' readers.
 Malden, Mass. Lippincott's readers.

Albany, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Holland, Vt. Lippincott's spellers.
 Wardsboro, Vt. Lippincott's Classic English readers.
 Clinton, Mass. Holmes, fifth readers.
 Coventry, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Warren, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies, Davis' readers.
 Brandon, Vt. Maury's elementary geographies.
 Stowe, Vt. Maury's manual geographies, Davis' readers.
 Elmore, Vt. Maury's manual geographies.
 Livermore, Me. Holmes' readers.
 Guildhall, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Wells, Vt. Clarendon dictionaries.
 Barton, Vt. Maury's manual geographies, Davis' readers.
 Westmore, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies, Lippincott's spellers.
 Milton, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Williston, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Houlton, Me. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Charleston, Vt. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Berlin, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Groveland, Mass. Davis' readers.
 Langdon, N. H. Maury's elementary and manual geographies.
 Brownington, Vt. Maury's manual geographies.
 Craftsburg, Vt. Maury's manual geographies.
 Berkshire, Vt. Maury's manual geographies.
 Weehawken, N. J. Morse's zoology.
 Harrison, Paterson, N. J. Appleton's geographies.
 Swatara, Pa. Pathfinder physiologies, Milne's arithmetic.
 Sumter, S. C. Harkness' easy Latin, Maxwell's grammars.
 Torrington, Conn. Long's home geography.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. Robinson's new practical arithmetic.
 Carlstadt, N. J. Natural music readers, Long's home geography.
 New Castle, Pa. Fundenberg's reading lessons.
 Phillipsburg, Pa. White's history, Maxwell's grammar.
 White House, N. J. Harper's readers, Milne's arithmetics.
 Syracuse, N. Y. Swinton's word book.
 Weehawken, N. J. Harkness' easy Latin, Barnes' primary U. S. history, Swinton's geography, McGuffey's speller and reader, Maxwell's grammar.
 Erie, Pa. Long's lessons in English.
 Royersford, Pa. Swinton's word primer.
 Mill Creek, Pa. Adopted for use in all their schools business-standard series of penmanship.
 Latimore, Pa. Mitchell's revised series of geographies.
 Scotland, Pa. Soldier's Orphan Industrial School adopted Monroe's new readers, Butler's series of geographies, and Hull's series of arithmetics.
 Waynesboro, Pa. Adopted Butler's elementary and Mitchell's intermediate geography, and Hazen's third, and Monroe's and Butler's fourth readers.
 Mehaffy, Pa. Unanimously adopted Hull's arithmetics.
 Northumberland, Pa. Adopted Butler's geographies and union physiologies.
 Oil City, Pa. Webster's dictionaries.
 New Providence, Pa. Lyte's grammars.
 Ardmore, Pa. Eggleston's primary history of U. S., authorized physiologies, Milne's high school algebra.
 Rochester, N. Y. Metcalf's English grammar, Robinson's new practical arithmetic.
 Jefferson Line, Pa. Smith's little speller, Swinton's word book and primer.
 Fillmore, N. Y. Metcalf's language and grammar, Milne's elementary arithmetic.
 Hatfield, Pa. Barnes' geographies and histories, Eggleston's histories.
 McKeesport, Pa. Metcalf's English grammar and language lessons.
 Rochester, N. Y. Metcalf's English grammar, and new practical arithmetic.
 Seneca Falls, N. Y. Metcalf's English grammar, Robinson's new practical arithmetic.
 Denny, Pa. Harper's readers, Milne's arithmetics, Metcalf's speller and grammar, Pathfinder physiologies, Barnes' histories, Metcalf's language lessons.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. Swinton's U. S. histories.
 Erie, Pa. Long's lessons in English and home geography.
 German Valley, N. J. Swinton's readers, Milne's arithmetics.
 Watkins, N. Y. Harkness's standard Latin grammar.
 Chippewa Falls, Wis. Normal readers.
 Marquette, Mich. Montgomery's leading facts of American history.
 Marion, O. Frye's geographies.
 Cleveland, O. Hill's commercial law and Tilden's commercial geography.
 East Des Moines, Ia. The Silver-Burdett system of vertical writing.
 Kansas City, Kan. The American system of vertical writing, Whitney's music readers, Eggleston's first book in American history, Barnes' primary history, Flyers and Creepers, Hoofs and Claws, to be used as readers. Myer's general history, Genung's rhetoric and Gage's principles of physics.
 Sedalia, Mo. Hyde's practical grammar.
 South Dorset, Vt. Adopted Worcester's academic dictionary.
 Olean, N. Y. Adopted Cutter's Comprehensive physiology.
 Stockbridge, Mass. Adopted Sharpless and Phillip's physics.
 The Town of Stockton, Camden county, N. J., adopted Morris's elementary history of the United States.
 Peekskill, N. Y. Felter's arithmetic, Pathfinder physiologies, Kellogg's physiologies, Easy Steps for Little Feet, Long's home geography.
 The board of education of Brooklyn, N. Y., have adopted for five years, Worcester's primary, new school, new comprehensive, and new academic dictionaries, Carrington's Columbian selections, Bert's first steps in scientific knowledge, Bert's primer of scientific knowledge, Houston's Outlines of Forestry, Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Treasury of Old Fashioned Fairy Tales, Morris's Historical Tales of America, France, England, and Germany, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Morris's Tales from Shakespeare, and the following reference books: Worcester's Unabridged dictionary, Lippincott's Biographical dictionary, Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, Chamber's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Soule's Synonymes, and the new Chambers' Encyclopedia.



HON. W. A. PRYOR,
President School Board,
Duluth, Minn.

Lock Haven, Pa. Ridgepath's academic U. S. history, Dinsmore's word script.
 Meadville, Pa. Harper's geographies, Milne's arithmetics, Barnes' histories, Conklin's language lessons and grammars, Pathfinder physiologies.
 South Easton, Pa. Barnes' brief U. S. history, Butler's school English.
 Shamokin, Pa. Long's home geography, vertical copy-books.
 Williamstown, Mass. Harper's copy-books.
 Williamstown, Pa. Appleton's geography, Long's home geography, Milne's Standard arithmetic.
 Williamsport, Pa. Webster's high school dictionary, Waddy's rhetoric, Storer & L's Chemistry, A. & W's Latin reading, Webster's academic dictionary, Rob's new elementary algebra, Peterman's civil government.
 Pittston, Pa. Harkness's easy Latin, Milne's elements of arithmetic.
 Kennett Square, Pa., Mamaroneck, N. J. Long's home geography.
 Havana, N. Y. Pathfinder physiologies.
 McGrawville, N. Y. Kellogg's physiologies.
 Williams, Pa. Swinton's word primer and word book.
 Kempleville, Pa. Dubb's arithmetic.
 North Bennington, Vt. Milne's standard arithmetic.
 New Vernon, Pa. Barnes' geographies, Ray's New Intell. arithmetic, Peterman's civil government.
 Uniontown, Pa. Park's grammar.
 Newville, Pa. Kellogg's physiologies.
 Findlay, O. Fiske's history and Ray's algebra.
 Albany, Ore. Maxwell's first book in English, Maxwell's English grammars, and Peterman's civil government.
 Lowell, Mass. Le Conte's geography, Union series of physiology, Southworth & Goddard's grammar, and the Natural music system.
 Zanesville, O. Wood's new American botanist and florist, Peterman's elements of civil government, Milne's new standard arithmetic, Grand's physiology, Milne's algebras, and Webster's academic dictionary.
 Norristown, Pa. Nature's Stories for Young Readers, Fairy Tales for Little Readers, Fiske's history of the United States, and Wells higher algebra.
 Jersey City, N. J. Sheldon's new system of vertical writing, Rupert's geographical reader, Southworth's essentials of arithmetic, Hill's vertical system copy books.
 Pottsville, Pa. Milne's arithmetics, Harkness's Latin grammar.
 Peekskill, N. Y. Harkness's easy Latin method, Metcalf's grammar.
 Harmonsburg, Pa. Barnes' histories, Pathfinder physiologies.
 Steelville, Pa. Eggleston's primary U. S. history, Metcalf's language lessons.
 Granville, N. Y. Metcalf's language lessons, and grammars, Milne's arithmetics.
 Church, Pa. Webster's common school dictionary, Peterman's civil government.
 Bethel, Pa. Swinton's readers, Spencerian copy-books.
 Corning, N. Y. Vertical copy-books.
 Stroudsburg, Pa. Milne's high school algebra.
 Lander, Pa. Harrington's complete speller.
 Sparkill, N. Y. Kellogg's physiologies.
 Port Marion, Pa. Peterman's civil government, Holbrook's English grammar.
 Apollo, Pa. Barnes' geographies, Pathfinder physiologies, South Side high school, Milwaukee, Wis., Maury's physical geographies.
 Pottstown, Pa. Holmes' readers.
 Lancaster, S. C. Holmes' readers and Hansell's histories.
 Missoula, Mont. Maury's physical geographies.
 Rochester, Minn. Maury's physical geographies.
 Glen Campbell, Pa. Holmes' readers.
 Winona, Miss. Maury's geographies.
 Crystal Springs, Miss. Holmes' readers and Maury's geographies.
 Burlington, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Brattleboro, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Bellows Falls, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Guilford, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Goshen, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Johnson, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Montgomery, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Westmore, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Stowe, Vt. Davis' readers, and Maury's geographies.
 Weathersfield, Vt. Holmes' readers and Maury's geographies.
 East Montpelier, Vt. Davis' readers.
 Dover, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Dummerston, Vt. Maury's geographies.
 Calais, Vt. Davis' readers and Maury's geographies.
 Marlboro, Vt. Holmes' readers and Maury's geographies.
 Morgan, Vt. Holmes' readers and Maury's geographies.
 New Haven, Vt. Davis' readers and Maury's geographies.
 Brandon, Vt. Davis' readers and Maury's geographies.
 Bridgeton, N. J. Maury's physical geography.
 Wrentham, Wis. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Mauston, Wis. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Osseo, Wis. New Normal readers, Columbian reader, Dunglison's physiologies.
 Ashland, Wis. New Normal readers, Ellsworth's vertical copy-books.
 Butternut, Wis. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Grantsburg, Wis. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Fountain City, Wis. Columbian readers.
 Kendall, Wis. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Shippensburg, Pa. Harkness's new Latin reader, and Standard grammar, H. & S's Cesar, Milne's Standard arithmetic, Putnam's Psychology.
 Evans City, Pa. Harper's readers, Barnes' histories, Milne's arithmetics, Metcalf's speller, Pathfinder physiologies, Metcalf's language.
 Amsterdam, N. Y. Barnes' brief history, Montith's complete geography, Cornell's primary geography.
 Forest City, Leechburg, Pa., Salamanca, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C. Milne's arithmetics.
 Johnstown, Mount Alton, Spring Church, Summit Hill, Brantamore, Utica, Athens, N. Y., Passaic, Manasquan, N. J., Roaring Spring, Katon, Pa., New Haven, Conn., Springfield, Vt., Sanquoit, N. Y., Butler, Birchrunville, St. Peters, Silverdale, Pa. Harper's readers.
 Leota, Pa. Barnes' histories, Milne's arithmetics, Pathfinder physiologies, Metcalf's language lessons, and grammars.
 North Colchester, N. Y. Milne's arithmetics, Barnes' geographies.
 Panama, N. Y., Kehler, Scranton, Pa., Mayville, N. Y., Wilkes Barre, Pa. Natural speller.
 Johnstown, Pa. Harper's readers, Metcalf's speller, Milne's arithmetics, Metcalf's language lessons and grammars, Robinson's New Intell. arithmetic.

East Bethlehem, Pa. Harper's readers, Barnes' histories, Metcalf's speller.
 Fairfield, Ia. Painter's English literature.
 Highland, Ill. Greene's music course.
 Beloit, Wis. Frye's geography, Remsen's briefer course in chemistry, Carhart's physics, Packard's brief course in zoology.
 Altoona, Pa. Cooley's chemistry.
 Williamsport, Ind. Wentworth's and Reed's first lessons in numbers.
 Neenah, Wis. Rand-McNally's grammar, geography, and Frye's primary geography.
 Brenson, Mich. Milne's arithmetic and Appleton's geographies.
 Montgomery, Ala. Webster's spelling book.
 Harford, Johnstown, Pa., Statesville, N. C., New Hope, Pa., Wellsville, N. Y., Braddock, Pa., Eggleston's history, Canisteo, N. Y., Greenville, Pa., Erskine, Woodhaven, N. J., Winston, N. C., Irwin, Pa., Great Valley, Albany, N. Y., Van Buren, Pa., Metcalf's grammar.
 Blossburg, Pa. Maxwell's grammar, Swinton's reader, Robinson's arithmetic.
 Newport, Pa. Barnes' brief history, McGuffey's speller, Swinton's readers.
 South Troy, N. Y. Swinton's word book.
 Cochran, Pa. Eggleston's U. S. history, Harper's reader and geography, Milne's Standard arithmetic.
 Carbondale, Pa. Milne's arithmetics, Barnes' copy-books, Authorized physiologies, Dubb's mental arithmetic, Metcalf's grammars and language lessons.
 Duryea, Pa. Harper's readers, Barnes' histories and geographies, Milne's arithmetics and algebras, Natural speller, Authorized speller, Spencerian copy-books, Peterman's civil government, Metcalf's grammar and language lessons, Dubb's mental arithmetic.
 Wrightsville, Pa. Spencerian copy-books, Barnes' brief history.
 Turnersville, N. J. Milne's algebra, Watson's complete speller, Spencerian copy-books, Milne's arithmetics, Maxwell's grammars.
 Huntersville, N. C., Shaftsburg, Vt., Woodhull, N. Y., Natural speller.
 Cassadaga, N. Y. Natural speller, Barnes' geographies, Milne's arithmetic.
 Springfield, Ill. New Normal readers.
 Timothy, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Diona, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Union Centre, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Casey, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Jewett, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Neoga, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Dunglison's physiologies, Ellis's history.
 Mt. Olive, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics.
 Irvington, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars.
 Montrose, Ill. New Normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetics, Raub's grammars.
 Carlinville, Ill. New Normal readers.
 Ovid, Ill. New Normal readers.
 Chester, Ill. Raub's arithmetics.
 Hillsboro, Ill. New Normal readers.
 South Bend, Ind. Worman's First German book, and Electric German first reader.
 Midland, Mich. Masterpieces of American literature.
 Prince's arithmetic, Book IV., Joynes German grammar and Joynes German reader.
 Dubuque, Ia. Le Conte's geography, Holder's zoology, Laughlin's political economy, Tilden's commercial geography, Ward's business forms, Montgomery's English history, Sheldon's intellectual arithmetic, Dandel's Latin prose composition, Gage's principles of physics.
 Nevada, Mo. Ramsey's chemistry.
 Norristown, Pa. Reed's word lessons, Nature's stories for young readers, Fairy Tales for little readers, Fiske's history of the United States, and Wells higher algebra.
 Wheeling, W. Va. Le Conte's geology, Union series of physiology, Southworth & Goddard's elementary composition, and the National music charts.
 York, New Salem, Pa. Webster's common school dictionary.
 Scotland, Pa. Natural speller.
 Stoneboro, Pa. Milne's arithmetic, Conklin's grammar and language lessons, Authorized physiologies.
 Port Marion, Pa. Webster's common school dictionary.
 Cochran, Pa. Barnes' U. S. histories, Conklin's language lessons and grammar, Pathfinder physiologies.
 West Chester, Pa. Harrington's complete speller.
 Madisonville, Pa. Dubb's complete mental arithmetic.
 Rochester, N. Y. White's geometry.
 Ransom, Pa. Milne's arithmetic, Dubb's arithmetic.
 South Easton, Pa. Butler's school English.
 Troy, N. Y. Long's lessons in English, Swinton's word book.
 Kingsland, N. J. Harper's geography, Milne's arithmetics.
 Buffalo, N. Y. Barnes' geography.
 Winthrop, N. Y. Maxwell's grammars, Milne's arithmetics, Butler's school English.
 Bayonne, N. J. Appleton's geography.
 Pittston, Pa. Harper's readers, Dubb's arithmetic, Spencerian copy-books.
 Troy, N. Y. Harvey's grammar.
 Rochester, N. Y. Metcalf's grammar, Harper's readers.
 Shippensburg Township, Pa. Adopt Hazen's readers and Warren's geographies.
 Susquehanna, Pa. Adopted Warren's new physical geography.
 Swatara, Pa. Take Hazen's readers, displacing the Continental.
 Mt. Joy, Pa. Adopted Butler's geographies, and business standard copy-books.
 Fermanah, Pa. Union physiologies.
 Centerville, McGraw, Danville, West Point, Pa.; Atlantic City, Englewood, N. J.; Catasauqua, Leechburg, Limestoneville, Great Bend, Pa.; Harper's geographies.
 Summit, Pa., Harrison, N. J., Clinton, Mechanicsville, N. Y. Barnes' readers.
 Garrettford, Pa. Swinton's readers, Milne's arithmetics, Conklin's grammar and language lessons.
 Enon Valley, Pa. Barnes' geographies, Conklin's language lessons.
 Baltimore, Md. Harvey's grammar, Appleton's geography.
 Philadelphia, Pa. Swinton's geographies, Spencerian copy-books, P. D. and S's covers for copy-books.
 Middlebury, Vt. Swinton's readers, natural speller.
 Birdsboro, Pa. Authorized physiologies, Eclectic histories.
 Cortland, N. Y. Milne's arithmetics, Milne's algebras, Appleton's geography, Authorized physiologies.
 Jamestown, N. Y. Milne's arithmetics, Barnes' readers, natural speller.
 Latrobe, Pa. Barnes' brief history, Metcalf's speller.
 Gloversville, N. Y. Metcalf's English literature and language exercises.
 Ontario, N. Y. Natural speller, Pathfinder physiologies.

Allentown, Pa. Milne's high school algebra.
 Lehigh, Pa. Long's home geography, Milne's elements of arithmetic.
 Manchester, Vt. Eggleston's larger U. S. history.
 Leechburg, Pa. Harper's readers, Metcalf's speller, Pathfinder physiologies.
 Allegheny, Evans City, Fairmont City, Leechburg, Keys, Marburg, Hanover, Pineville, Rudy, Halstead, Pa., Spencerian copy-books.
 Fairchance, Roaring Spring, Pa., Dover, N. J., Davis Grove, Turkey, Saxonsburg, Pa., Barnes' history.
 Hutchinson, Kan. Barnes' brief history of the United States, Rood's introductory language work, and Merrill's vertical penmanship.
 Trenton, Mo. Houston's physical geography, Lockwood's rhetoric, Dole's political economy, and Painter's English literature.
 Carrollton, Ill. Walsh's arithmetic, Milne's inductive algebra, Reed's language book, and Reed & Kellogg's one book course in English.
 Cambridge, O. Barnes' general history, Collar & Daniel's first Latin book, Wentworth's geometry, White's first book in arithmetic, and Dubb's intellectual arithmetic.
 Utica, N. Y. Harper's readers, and Frye's geography.
 Mt. Carmel, Conn. Appleton's numbers illustrated.
 Washington, D. C. Brooke's English literature.
 Ocean City, N. J. Swinton's word book, Pathfinder physiologies, Milne's arithmetic.
 Carbondale, Pa. Milne's arithmetics, Authorized physiologies, Metcalf's English grammar, Watson's speller, Metcalf's language.
 Baltic, Conn. Natural speller.
 Priceburg, Pa. Metcalf's language lessons and grammars, Johnson's historical and natural history readers.
 Cranestown, Pa. Harper's readers, Metcalf's speller, Conklin's grammar and language lessons, Swinton's geographies, Barnes' brief history of U. S., Robinson's new intellectual arithmetic.
 McLane, Pa. Swinton's geography, Metcalf's speller.
 Mile's Grove, Pa. Robinson's new intellectual arithmetic, Webster's common school dictionary.
 Hornby, Pa. Robinson's new intellectual arithmetic, Webster's common school dictionary.
 Lehigh, Pa. Long's home geography, Milne's elements of arithmetic.
 Canisteo, N. Y. Natural speller, Barnes' geography.
 Erie, Pa. Swinton's readers, Conklin's grammar and language lessons, Milne's arithmetics, Dubb's complete mental arithmetic.
 Richmond, Va. Appleton's geographies, White's arithmetics, Harvey's grammars.
 Hibernia, N. J. Swinton's geographies, Milne's arithmetic, Barnes' brief history.
 Pittsboro, N. J. Watson's speller, Barnes' elementary geography.
 Garrettford, Pa. Swinton's readers.
 Spring Church, Allis Hollow, Johnstown, McGraw, Greenville, Pa.; Athens, N. Y., Worth, Pa., Middletown, Vt., Jamestown, N. Y., Whitehouse, N. J., Randolph, Great Valley, N. Y.; Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Evergreen, N. Y., West Green, Pa., Charlotte, N. C., Farboro, N. C., Troy, N. Y., Leechburg, Pa., Schaghticoke, N. Y., Wallingford, Vt., Buffalo, Madalin, Cohocton, Delhi, N. Y.; Milne's arithmetic.
 East Township, Lancaster County, Pa. Brooks's new mental arithmetic.
 Armagh Township, Mifflin Co., Pa. Beitzel's speller.
 Hanover, Pa. Brooks's rudiments, and Brooks's standard arithmetic, also Brooks's geometry and algebra.
 Embleton, Pa. Beitzel's spellers.
 Newville, Pa. Brooks's rudiments, and standard arithmetic.
 Cornwall Township, Lebanon County, Pa. Brooks's rudiments and standard arithmetic, Brooks's new mental, Brooks's algebra and geometry.
 West Lebanon, Pa. Brooks's rudiments and standard arithmetic.
 South Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. Brooks's rudiments and standard arithmetic.
 Salisbury Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. Brooks's new mental, rudiments, and standard arithmetic.
 Berrysburg, Pa. Beitzel's speller, Brooks's rudiments and standard arithmetic.
 Bay Shore, N. Y. Metcalf's English grammar, Harper's school geography, Milne's arithmetic.
 Bennington, Vt. Harper's readers, McGuffey's speller, Authorized physiologies, Milne's arithmetic.
 Lock Haven, Pa. McGuffey's speller.
 Church Hill, Pa. Barnes' readers, Harrington's speller.
 Holland Patent, N. Y. Pathfinder physiologies.
 Sisters of Notre Dame, N. Y. City. Harvey's English grammar.
 Mt. Aetna, Pa. Harrington's speller, Maxwell's grammar.
 Walker's Mills, Pa. Swinton's readers.
 Lansdowne, Pa. Swinton's readers, Barnes' geographies.
 Braeburn, Pa. Pathfinder physiologies.
 Philadelphia, Avondale, Akron, Pa.; Jersey City, N. J., Appleton's geographies.
 Troy Hills, N. J. Barnes' geographies, Milne's arithmetic.
 Mountain Grove, Pa. Barnes' readers, Johnson's history and readers, Dubb's mental arithmetic.
 Rochester, N. Y. Harkness's Cicero.



ST. LOUIS REWARDS MERIT.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Boards of education are a necessity, an essential part of the school system. Selected by the people under a somewhat clearly defined law, their duties, aside from financial perplexities and as stewards of the public money, are a legitimate subject of discussion.

The board should not wait till the last minute before electing teachers; they should study the welfare of the schools and also of the teachers.

The vacation should be to the teacher a time of rest and recreation, and, so far as is possible, should be exempt from the worry and unrest due to an uncertain future; and whether it be the axe of the executioner or the "Well done, good and faithful servant; you have been faithful the past year, your salary shall be increased next year," it is better for all concerned that the decision should be promptly made. It is not only a duty to the teacher, but it aids all departments of the work. Nothing can be gained by a board by keeping teachers in suspense, and an early election and prompt assignment and announcement is desirable.

The board should do all in its power to induce the best talent to enter the profession and to encourage such talent to remain in it. The board should not encourage people to assume teaching as an incidental job taken up without preparation by those who lack the ambition that inspires the real teacher. Delay on the part of the board in its appointments has lost to the profession many of its most promising members, who drift into pursuits where the tenure of the position is more secure, where the vacations, though shorter, are not seasons of uncertainty and doubt.

The application of civil service rules to the public service has added materially to the efficiency of public officers and the proper administration of public business, and largely because they have made the tenure of position of faithful public servants more secure. Teachers, annoyed by dilatory tactics on the part of the board, oftentimes lose their respect for the profession, and resent the treatment that they receive by seeking other occupations for which they are not so well fitted, and to which they would not go were they given the treatment they deserve as teachers.

The teacher's salary is an important element in the efficiency of the service. The tax levy for the maintenance of the schools and the fixing of salaries of the teachers are necessary evils. Teachers are not pensioners upon the bounty of the board, and their monthly stipend should not be doled out grudgingly, like alms to a beggar.

It is beneath the dignity of any school board in this age of the world to try to see for how little money they can secure people to occupy the position of teachers, to refer to the "good old days when teachers boarded 'round," to wish for the return of the times when women could be found to keep school for two dollars a week and board. It is certainly beneath the dignity of any self-respecting member of a school board to compare his unpaid service with the paid services of the teachers, who devote their lives to the work. I have known instances where boards of education have talked of splitting the difference between the teachers' salaries and their own pay (?)—that is between something and nothing—making it a problem in general average, and claiming their niggardliness as a virtue. I would not counsel extravagance nor commend the official who assumed to be generous with public moneys, but teaching should be a profession, and should call to its ranks the best brain and genius of the land. The attitude of the board should be, How much can we pay to these faithful public servants? not, On how little can we run the schools?

The responsibility of the school board has not ended when it has employed the teacher and fixed the salary. Some one has said that the board ought simply to hire the teacher, fix the time for trouble to begin, and then, like Bret Harte's hero,

let subsequent proceedings interest no more. It is the duty of the board to give substantial moral support to the teachers they have chosen, so long as they are conscientiously performing their duties. The members of the board should in some way be in communication with each teacher, and know that his general course merits their approval.

More injury has been done, so far as my observation extends, by over officiousness on the part of members of the board, and by mistaken ideas as to their authority, than by indifference and inattention. The board of education, as such, has no authority outside of the board room and official session. No member has any power not conferred upon him by the board. The teacher is commissioned by the state, does service for the state, and is to be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which he performs his functions. He should, however, be as safe from officious interference as the judge upon the bench. A member of the board is as liable for arrest and punishment under the laws of Ohio for disturbing a school in session as any other person. The faithful teacher is always glad to have members of the board visit the school and show an interest in the work; he likes to feel that the members of the board know of the methods and management from personal observation.

The duty of a member of the board is not only that of any other citizen outside of the school board room, except as he is carrying out some definite order of the board, and in so far as he may wish to get information to guide him in his official action. If he is not narrow and bigoted, not out of sympathy with, and antagonistic to, the general school system of the state, if progressive and fair, and has no private interests to serve, he will strive in every way to find out the really successful teachers, not from a pyrotechnical standpoint, as some count success, but from the standpoint of thorough, systematic, correct, and impartial training and instruction.

It is the duty of the board to reserve their decision and investigate any rumor that may come to them reflecting upon the teacher or criticising any act. The board is not to take testimony that shall weigh in their official action without proper investigation. I used to believe that the courts and judges were over particular in applying the rules of evidence that witnesses before them ought to be permitted to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in their own way, and without "let or hindrance"; but upon knowing more of courts and trials, I have formed a different opinion and would more rigidly exclude hearsay and immaterial evidence, for few are safe from the court that sits in the corner grocery. The evidence that emanates from the tops of nail kegs and dry goods boxes would convict a host of estimable people of crime and misdoing. It is before this court that school occurrences are frequently discussed, and the teacher tried and convicted. Many a teacher, faithful and conscientious, inaugurating reforms too long delayed, aiming at one of those crises in the school that must

inevitably come, deserves the plaudits of a conquering hero, but, instead, loses favor with the board because the members have listened to the street, the shop, and the store, and have not properly informed themselves, accepting evidence that any court would cast aside with contempt.

Boards of education should be discriminating, patient, and just. They should be fearless when real issues are presented, and should never use "whitewash," except to improve school property. Teachers should receive the warmest support of the board when questions arise that involve the credit of the school system; that jeopardize its life. Teachers should feel that the board is ready to sustain them in every honest endeavor to improve the schools, the first to applaud successful effort, the last to criticise.

W. R. COATES.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Niles, O. Music has been dropped from the curriculum and penmanship will take its place.

Helena, Mont. Writing, drawing, and music has been added to the course of study.

West Des Moines, Ia. Vertical style of penmanship will be tried as an experiment in two or three buildings.

Louisville, Ky. German has been added to the course in the Normal Training school.

San Francisco, Cal. Alameda county has added drawing to the curriculum.

The University of California has been bequeathed \$400,000 by Mr. J. C. Wilderming for the purpose of establishing a school to teach boys trades by which they can earn a living.

Paris has given up the idea of instructing its school children in military drill. The municipal council has disbanded the battalions and ordered the guns and equipments to be sold at auction.

Quincy, Ill. Board is considering the dropping of the study of Greek.

Detroit, Mich. An effort has been made to do away with kindergarten work and the teaching of natural science in the schools.

Garrettsville, O. Latin has been added to the curriculum of the high school.

Fremont, O. A special committee recommended to the board that the Kindergarten committee appoint twelve ladies who are to act as an advisory and consulting board in the interest of kindergarten work.

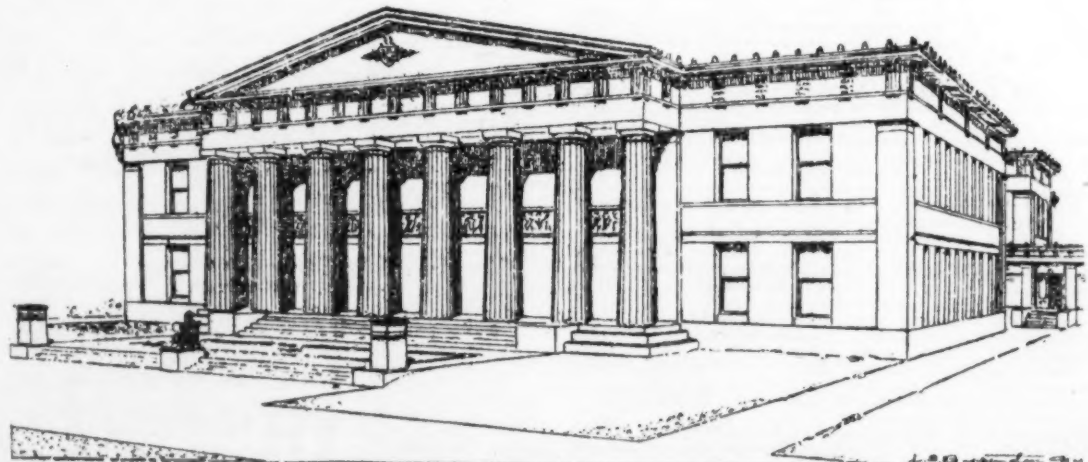
Stevens Point, Wis. A course in manual training is contemplated.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Turners' system of gymnastics is retained in the schools.

Middletown, Pa. Latin, botany, elementary geometry, and rhetoric have been added to the course.

Saginaw, Mich. The West Side board of education having been unable to establish a kindergarten for lack of funds, the citizens of the Tenth Ward organized a kindergarten association and propose to open one with private funds in a short time.

Columbus, O. Four additional kindergartens are to be established to satisfy the demand.

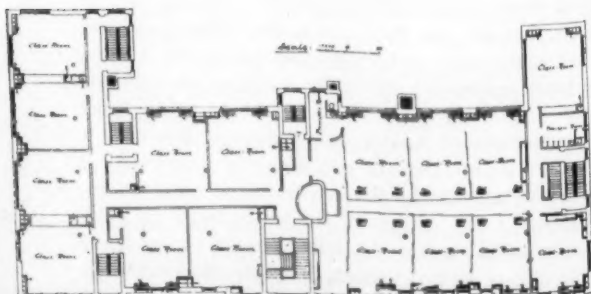


NEW LIBRARY BUILDING, STATE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.



Twelfth Ward Grammar School, New York City.

The building is of fire-proof construction throughout and has a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue, and about 100 feet on the two streets. The first story is divided into playgrounds for the boys and girls, with asphalt floor, the second story being divided off into sixteen class rooms, six of which comprise the assembly room. The second and third stories are similarly treated, giving forty-eight class rooms in the three stories, or accommodations for over 2,750 children. The fifth or attic story, is divided into class rooms for manual training and apartments for the janitor. In addition to the class rooms on each floor there are the necessary retiring rooms for principals and teachers. The building is heated and ventilated by the plenum system, fresh, warm air being forced into the rooms through ducts by fans in the cellar. Direct radiation, sufficient to heat the building in case of accident to the fan system and to make up for the deficiency of the former in severe weather, is also provided. There are two vent and two heating flues for each class room, each having an area of two square feet, the minimum supply for each room being 90,000 cubic feet of tempered air per hour, equivalent to thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil, the average attendance being fifty pupils per class room. The heat inlets are arranged with deflectors near the ceiling, each ventilating duct having two openings, one near the floor and one at the ceiling. The lower ones are constantly open, while the upper ones have registers controlled and operated by thermostats in connection with the electric service, which controls the direct radiation in such a manner that when the temperature in the rooms rises above seventy degrees the thermostat closes off the direct radiation and opens the registers, allowing the air at the ceiling to escape, thus reducing the temperature to the desired degree. The fresh air inlets, however, are not shut off. The temperature regulation is secured in the class and assembly rooms by means of the Johnson electric service system, the regulation being accomplished by the operation of electro-pneumatic valves inserted in the steam and return pipes. Hot air thermostats located in the main ducts near the discharge of the fans are so arranged as to automatically turn off steam in the central heating chambers when the temperature reaches the degree at which the thermostat is set, turning when the temperature falls. By passes for the supply of cold air to the chambers are also automatically controlled by regulators in connection with the service.



Second Story Plan Twelfth Ward Grammar School, New York City.



South Duke St. School, Lancaster, Pa.



The New Wartburg College, Clinton, Iowa.

The building occupies a ground space of 140x76 feet, is an imposing structure of red pressed brick with stone trimmings, three and one-half stories above a high basement, and a 140 foot tower. The building represents an expenditure of \$50,000, and is a model of architectural beauty, with sanitary arrangements absolutely perfect. The institution is equipped with its own steam and gas plants of the latest and most approved inventions.



New High School, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The building will be frame, with footings of brick, and will measure 128 feet in length and 112 in width. It is to be two stories and basement in height, and the prevailing motif of the architecture will be Elizabethan. So far as the interior is concerned, it will be modern in every way and generally arranged on the assembly hall plan, that is to say, with a large hall on each floor and the classrooms arranged around it.

There are to be three entrances. The main one will be in the tower on the corner of the building, and will have marble steps, tiled vestibule, double oak doors and other decorative features. To the left of the main entrance will be the large assembly hall, fifty feet in width and seventy in length. On the right there will be a library and the principal's room. Across the rear of the building, on the first floor, there will be three recitation or class rooms. The second floor will be very similarly arranged. The lecture room, however, will be central, and the biological, chemical and physical departments and instructors' rooms will be arranged around it. In the rear there will be three recitation rooms, just as on the floor below. The department class rooms for scientific study are to be very thoroughly fitted up with water and gas, sink, etc., at every student's desk. Each department will open into the lecture room, and the instructor's room will open on to the class rooms on each side of it. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be about \$20,000. The heating—



New Woodlawn School, Chicago, Ill.

To the Woodlawn school, on Lexington avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, two large wings, containing ten rooms and assembly hall, were added. The appropriation was \$55,000, the cost 44,000, which included the remodeling of the heating and ventilating of the old school. These wings contain all modern appliances and give the building a very prominent and imposing feature. The style is Romanesque and the execution in pressed brick, cut stone and terra cotta.



Public School No. 31, Rochester, N. Y., Seating capacity 400.



New West Side High School, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO

SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

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We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards and Teachers abreast with the time.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

The officers of the School Board Department of the National Association have been appointed. Judge George R. Fowler of the Boston school board has been chosen as President, Hon. Daniel R. Cameron, president of the Chicago Board of Education, has been selected Vice-President, and J. B. Moreton, now secretary of the Salt Lake City, Utah, school board, has been appointed Secretary. Wm. Geo. Bruce is chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In appointing the officers of this new department, President Dougherty aimed to secure the ablest men now serving on boards of education and at the same time give recognition to different portions of the country. The gentlemen named have had extended experience in school board affairs and are thoroughly imbued with the utility as well as the importance of a national organization.

WHEN TO RESIGN.

We often hear of school directors who are too busy to be seen by people who may have legitimate claims upon the time and attention of these public functionaries. When that period has arrived resignations are in order.

The man who accepts an election or appointment to serve on a board of education must expect to accord the necessary time required in fulfilling the duties. Committee meetings, as well as board meetings, should be regularly attended. Teachers, parents and pupils must be heard when the interests of the school system demand it. Even school book and school supply agents have at certain times a right to be heard by the public officials.

A. R. Macdonald, of the Duluth school board, seems to have had a full appreciation as a public official and a private citizen, when he couched his resignation in the following language:

I have been a member of the board for over two years, and have devoted a great deal of time to the work, very often at considerable inconvenience to myself, as well as at some sacrifice to my private business. I am intensely interested in the success of our public schools, and did my resources permit, I know of no line of work that would be more agreeable to me than of devoting my time and attention to rendering the schools in every respect efficient in the work for which they are designed. It is, therefore, with much reluctance that I tender my resignation. My business and professional engagements are of such a nature, and so multifarious, that it will be impossible for me, for the ensuing year, to attend to the duties devolving upon a member of the board. I don't believe a man has any right to accept the honor without doing the work, and as I cannot do the work without sacrificing interests that my cares and responsibilities will not warrant, I am left no alternative but to resign.

A TEACHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

On another page will be found an article headed "The School Board," written by an Ohio schoolmaster named Coates. It contains some well known facts, but on the whole serves only as a sample of the compositions on this subject regularly produced by teachers. A perusal of the same will establish the fact that it might more properly have been headed "What the School Board owes the Teacher." The teacher is made the central figure in an article which is supposed to treat of school boards only. The latter do not come in for a discussion as to general duties, except the fixing of teachers' salaries, the guardianship of teachers' rights, etc. Incidentally Coates remembers non-salaried school boards who wanted to divide salaries with teachers. Indeed a complimentary allusion. Then he wanted school board members strictly to remember that outside of school board rooms they are only common citizens. Otherwise they might get too gay. He also wants it known that in Ohio a member of the board is liable for arrest like any other person for disturbing a school session. Great Scott! what a blessing this law must be! We have wondered why Ohio was getting along so peacefully. Presumably all members of Ohio school boards are continually trying to disturb the schools, and harass this man Coates.

It is such narrow and selfish epistles produced from time to time by well-meaning, but poorly balanced, teachers, that prompts the profession to look upon School Boards as organized oppressors, and on the other hand, causes school board members oftentimes to question the good sense of the average schoolmaster.

We concede to the schoolmaster every right to discuss school boards, and even assume to outline their duties for them. That is his prerogative. But when he undertakes a job of this kind he should confine himself to his text. To eulogize the teacher and find fault with the school board in an article, and label it "The School Board," is as senseless as it is egotistical.

It has been our experience that school boards usually accord due respect to the

schoolmaster and the schoolmistress. The school boards never avail themselves of their public meetings or the public press to denounce teachers, to hold their failings up to ridicule, or to impugn their honor or honesty. The school board in every community fills an important trust, which should not be belittled — not even by the teacher.

CIVIL SERVICE AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

The wave of municipal reform which began in the East and swiftly traveled westward resulted in legislative enactments looking toward civil service. In several of the Western cities these civil service enactments, which were intended to cover all city and county departments, embody the school department as well. It is safe to say that these enactments were not intended to cover the educational department, but rather aimed at the spoils system in vogue in police, fire, and other municipal departments.

School boards have, as a rule, practiced civil service in the appointment and promotion of professional help. The merit system has obtained in nearly all cities on school board appointees, except it be perhaps in the matter of janitors.

The Chicago board of education has refused to recognize the civil service commission of that city and will contest the question in the courts. The Milwaukee school board has concluded to submit and will make no contest.

"EVEN EXCHANGE."

A PUBLISHER'S VIEWS CONCERNING IT.

"When a man elects to give away his property, the world regards him either a philanthropist or a fool." Rockefeller founded Chicago University and gave to it several millions. He is regarded as a philanthropist and the world applauds his noble benefaction. The Millerites, because they thought there was to be an end, on a given day, of all things temporal, refused to harvest their crops, gave away their property, and in other respects acted like lunatics. They were regarded by the world as fools. (Note:—We use the word fools as Tourgee did in "Bricks Without Straw." "Fools, he says, are persons who do not make use of the sense they have.")

The business world condemns waste. If a railroad seeks to gain a temporary advantage over a competitor, by wholesale rate cutting, the thing is condemned by the most level-headed financiers, for they know full well that the dividends must shrink and the stock-holders suffer. Good business men may, some times, in order to rid themselves of unseasonable or shelf-worn stock, sell at cost or below, and so "turn their money" quickly and advantageously. But what would the business world think of proprietors of the ten or fifteen largest shoe factories in the country, should their agents offer to furnish consumers, for a term of years, boots and shoes for nothing or half the cost price? Suppose Ara Cushman, the great manufacturer of heavy boots, should say to his Western customers, "If you will buy your boots of me I will take all the boots you have in stock, and, moreover, I will accept all the boots worn by your customers, no matter in what condition, whether with soles or without soles, whether one year worn or two years worn, so they hold together, and furnish gratis a new pair of boots for every new



ILLINOIS COMPELLED TO SAIL UNDER BANNERS.



NEW YORK STATE MUST STUDY PHYSIOLOGY.



MICHIGAN EXCLUDES ALIEN TEACHERS.

or old pair taken in exchange. What would the world think of Mr. Cushman's business sense? Would he not be regarded as a fool?

Now this is, in effect, precisely what certain school-book houses are doing to-day. Their agents are instructed to furnish Boards of Education, whenever price cannot be obtained, text-books on the plan of "even exchange." This means that a new book shall be placed in the hands of a pupil and that his old book of the same grade and on the same subject, shall be taken in full payment—'swapped even,' for the new book. Of course, the publisher indulges a sort of a lingering hope that he may sell, at price, enough new books to partially recoup himself, and further that he may hold the town for a series of years, and to ultimately make a profit on the venture. But, as a matter of fact, his hope is not always, nor in a majority of cases, realized.

The State of Pennsylvania has what is known as a "Time Law," i. e., a book adopted this year cannot be changed for three years. Now Pennsylvania is a "free book" state. Publishers have, in many cases, even exchanged books this year in that state and have given away books enough or nearly enough, to supply pupils for three years. The life of a school book is about three years. Now when the "time is off," these books even exchanged, what is to prevent some other publisher swapping books in the same way? Where, then, is the first publisher's profit? Where or when will he get his money back? He may think he can mortgage the Board, accepting his even exchange offers to him so that his books will be re-adopted, but he is liable to find himself sadly mistaken.

If now the even exchange policy brings no profit to the publisher, it is competent to inquire what the motive is which induces him to conduct his business without regard to the ordinary business principles that are considered sound by other business men, and to do his business at a loss. There can be but one answer to this question. The motive, in nine cases out of ten, is *revenge*. A displaces B's books by giving irregular rates or by giving what is known as "even exchange." B desires to punish A and so he takes A's books out of the schools wherever he can find them, on the same terms. Bad blood is stirred up by this foolish business and a book war is precipitated. Is it not fair to assume that any business conducted on a plan based upon revenge is foolish?

What are the inevitable results of this foolish business?

First. Books will be adopted in a majority of cases, because they are cheap and not because of their peculiar merit.

Second: The people will, with good reason, be led to believe that publishers make somehow

an enormous profit on school-books, or they could not do these extravagant things.

Third: The standard of school-books will be lowered and *cheap* books in every sense of the word will be manufactured.

Fourth: If this book war goes on, "State manufacture" of school-books will be regarded as a necessity, in order to get the best publications at a fair price, the California experiment notwithstanding.

Fifth: Publishers with limited capital, who are making high class books and relying on their merit to secure their introduction, will be crowded out of business and *dangerous monopolies will flourish*.

It goes without saying, that a good article is worth a fair price. The wholesale price of good, modern, representative text-books is a fair price. Skilled authorship and fine mechanical execution cannot be had for nothing; they cost money and should be paid for by the people who receive their benefits. If publishers desire to rid themselves of "shelf stock," let them advertise it and sell it *as* shelf stock; but if they hope to keep their business on a profitable basis, and one that shall be respected by sound business men, they should call off their dogs of war and forever after keep them muzzled.

THE RISE OF THE OMAHAS.

The cartoon in the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL for September is striking, but it does not bring out the fact that only a faction of the Omaha braves were concerned in knocking down the statuary. The emeute was stirred up by members of a secret organization; it was they who have the grievance. But all the members of the organization were not in sympathy. Several teachers were dropped for no apparent cause except that they were said to belong to a certain church; one was objected to because she had attended a parochial school at one time; others were dropped or transferred to inferior places to make room for favorites; and one or two of the most inferior from a list of twenty or thirty eligible candidates for the High School were selected regardless of competency because they were friends of the appointing committee; but they did not accept for obvious reasons, and even those who are hated because of their religion have since been appointed to schools. The Superintendent had no sympathy with crookedness. The Indians saw quite rightly that he would not be a party to such schemes as they wished him to carry out. He did not fall into "Western ways" they said. The ways are neither Western nor Eastern, but infernal. And so the business end of a secret organization, variously called hoodlums, scalawags, and howling dervishes, condemned the Super-

intendent because they had been cheated out of several victims, notably the music teacher and superintendent of buildings himself, a dark lantern knight of the rational sort.

Now it happens to be known that the president of the board was very profuse in his laudation of the Superintendent as late as the middle of June; but the very lucrative position of Clerk of Courts had attracted his ambitious eye, and he needed all the support of these "howling dervishes," other members aspired to a judgeship or a clerkship, and so the decree of the dervishes was executed "There is a certain amount of work to do," one member said, "and one man can do it as well as another." This is quite a natural view for a switchman on a railroad to take; but such a calling does not eminently fit a man to select teachers or superintendents; and for high school teachers somebody who knows what high school studies are should have some voice in the selection.

Your cartoon well represents the Marble bust bespattered with mud, thrown by the destroying Indians. Of course, the real issue has been denied; and when it became necessary to account for their action—which they did not expect—the dervishes had to trump up various accusations which defeat themselves by their own transparent absurdity.

It remains to be seen whether the Omahas will retire these rioters at the next election. If they do not, and if the methods attempted the last six months are to prevail, the schools must soon degenerate.

Omaha, Sept. 16th, 1895.

F. Louis Soldan, who was chosen superintendent of the St. Louis schools, to succeed E. H. Long, did not receive this honorable position unearned. He had been connected with the school system some years and the school board had full evidence of his capacity. The selection was in every particular a wise one. Prof. Soldan is a vigorous man. He has pronounced ideas on the educational problems of the day and expresses them fear-



F. LOUIS SOLDAN,
Newly Elected Supt. of Schools,
St. Louis, Mo.

lessly. Personally, he has an attractive manner. He speaks with a rich German accent which is most pleasing and at the same time is a proof that the English language can be spoken correctly, fluently, and agreeably, without the distinctively United States flavor.

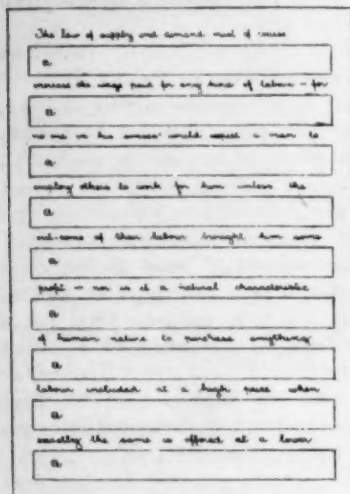
NEW INVENTIONS

* MAP OR CHART STAND. Walter L. Sinton, Victoria, Canada, assignor to the Comparative Synoptical Chart Company, Limited Liability, same place.



In a map or chart stand, separable base pieces A A, notched in L and M respectively, the folding standard B having jaws K K' fitting over the notched pieces A A', and a hook directly connecting the lower separable piece to said standard, whereby all of said pieces are securely fastened together and may be easily taken to pieces, in combination with a spring actuated map holder secured to said standard B, a map held thereon, and a halyard and jamb-pulley for adjusting and holding said map in any desired place.

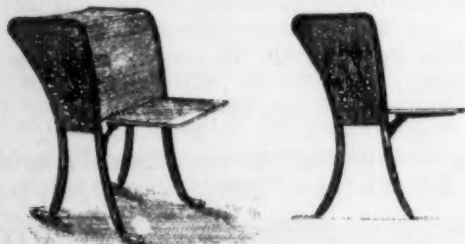
EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCE. Harry W. Yorke, Gros Puits, Isle of Jersey, England.



An appliance for facilitating the teaching or learning and the correction of shorthand, foreign languages and the like, consisting of a sheet of paper or other suitable material having a series of transverse slots or openings, on bars or strips between which

—on one side of the sheet—is the matter to be transcribed, translated or construed and on the backs of the said bars or strips on the other side of the sheet the correct transcription, translation or construction, as set forth.

DESK AND SEAT. Josiah C. Gooding, Covington, Ind.



The design for a desk and seat substantially as described and shown.

FINANCE AND BUILDING.

Salem, Ore. According to the distribution of the state school fund, each child of the proper age will get \$1.05.

Pecatonica, Ill. The average cost of educating the children of this city is \$19.

St. Paul, Minn. The average expense per pupil last year was \$19.73.

Louisville, Ky. The average per capita this school year will be \$2.80.

Austin, Tex. The state board made a per capita apportionment of \$3.50 for the coming year.

Elgin, Ill. Pupils are educated in this city at the rate of \$2.25 per capita.

The state of Texas paid twenty cents for school tax last year. Pennsylvania paid \$1.70. Mississippi paid no local tax.

H. J. Van Ryn, of Milwaukee, has secured the plans for a high school building at Palmyra, Wis.

The per capita of educating the children of Missouri is 44 cents.

The estimated value of the school property of the city of Chicago is \$4,755,995.

School taxes have been fixed as follows: Dell Rapids, S. D., 9 mills; Holton, Kan., 15 mills; Seneca, Kas., 25 mills; Sedro, Wash., 7 mills; Kansas City, Kas., 12.1 mills; Clay Center, Kas., 21½ mills; Beloit, Kas., 13 mills; Rochester, Minn., 8.7 mills; St. Charles, Minn., 12.5 mills; Waseca, Minn., 19 mills; Plainview, Minn., 12.5 mills; Owatonna, Minn., 9.75 mills; Faribault, Minn., 9.8 mills; Zumbrota, Minn., 20 mills; Spring Valley, Minn., 17.3 mills; Chatfield, Minn., 17.3 mills; Red Wing, Minn., 6.7 mills; Kasson, Minn., 6.7 mills; Santa Fe, Kas., 20 mills; Pottsville, Ia., 4½ mills; Canonsburg, Pa., 8 mills; North Mannheim, Pa., 4 mills; Haversville, 14 mills. Marion, Kan., 20 mills. Thornton, Tex., 25 mills. Abilene, Kan., 17 mills.

SCHOOL BOARD CONVENTIONS.

Spring Valley, Minn. The meeting of school officers held in this city was well attended and a lively interest was manifested in the discussion of the various subjects. The meeting was presided over by Supt. Buell. Among those who took part in the discussions were S. Hines of Washington, L. H. Prosser of Wykoff, Supt. Vandyke of the Summer Training school, B. Taylor of Forestville, Hon. Edw. Johnson of Lanesboro, B. F. Farmer and D. M. Leach of Spring Valley.

Bloomington, Ill. A Convention of school directors of McLean county assembled to consider the new flag law of Illinois, to the provisions of which strenuous objections have been made in many parts of the county. Notwithstanding a pouring rain, nearly 200 directors were present. Resolutions were offered declaring the flag law un-American and despotic. An amendment to strike out these two words was, after a brief debate, tabled by an overwhelming majority. The resolutions were adopted by a large majority. The state's attorney was asked for his opinion as to the power of the school directors to pay the expenses of a test case to determine the constitutionality of the law. He gave the opinion that the directors had no power to expend money for such a purpose. A motion was then made to appoint a committee of three to raise funds by personal solicitation to defray the expenses of a test case.

Logan, Ia. The school directors of Harrison county met in convention, Friday, Aug. 30, 1895. The following subjects were discussed: Would it be advisable to establish a business course in our high schools, the course to include the common branches only? Should the office of school treasurer be abolished and all funds be paid by warrants drawn on the county treasurer; or should the school treasurer be elected by the people? School buildings, how to ventilate, heat and light them. What shall be the qualifications of applicants for positions in our common and graded schools? Care of school property and how to secure it.

A convention of school boards of Douglas county, Ill., was held in Tuscola, Saturday, Aug. 23d. State Superintendent Inglis was present and gave some good advice. It is his intention to organize the school boards all over the state. The convention was a great success. The following topics were discussed: 1. Engaging Teachers, (a) Teachers' relation to the board. (b) Teachers' Mistakes. 2. School Property. What it should be and why? 3. The duties of School Officers. 4. Directors' visit to the school. 5. What Parents Expect of School Boards. 6. What School Boards Expect from Parents.

Ottawa, Ill. At the County school directors' convention, which was one of the largest ever held in the state, after some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1, That we, the school directors of La

Salle county here assembled, approve of a uniform series of text-books for the ungraded schools of this city.

2, That the County Superintendent call upon the directors of each school township to meet and appoint one delegate and an alternate for a county committee, said committee to select a series of text-books, and secure the possible terms from the school book publishers.

3, That the County Superintendent be chairman of this committee on text-books.

After the text-books are selected by the committee, it will remain for the school board individually to adopt the books and sign the contracts.

Marion, Kans. A District School Officers' Convention was held here, July 18, 1895. Meeting was called to order by Supt. Knowles. D. C. Frazer was elected chairman, and the following subjects were treated: A paper on The Uniformity of Text-Books, by Mr. H. P. Riggs; The Duties of School Officers, by the Chairman; School Government, by Thos. Reed; The schools of the United States and Germany Compared, by P. J. Krause; Management, by N. F. Alsopough. A resolution was adopted that the "school officers of the county should permanently organize and should meet in a body for the discussion of school management and methods at least once each year."

AMONG SCHOOL BOARDS.

At a meeting of the school directors at Bowlesville, Ill., the directors got into a fight, during which the lamp was knocked over and the fight finished in the dark. The citizens held a mass meeting which was fruitless in solving the tangle of the board. Petitions have been circulated asking the directors to resign.

Seattle, Wash. Some time ago the board of health closed the public schools on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, and subsequently the board declined to pay the teachers for the full school year. Teachers are dissatisfied and threaten to sue. About \$7,500 will be involved.

Cincinnati, O. Alvah E. Green has resigned his position as conductor on the Cincinnati & Covington street railway to take the position of principal of the Central Covington school.

Toledo, O. Board has decided to have school grounds used as playgrounds for pupils, subject to the control of the various principals.

Massillon, O. Adopted the system of pensioning school teachers.

TUITION FEES FIXED.

Woodlawn, Ala. Tuition has been abolished in the grammar and high schools.

In the state of Michigan boards are not allowed to charge more for tuition from non-residents than fifteen per cent. over the average cost per capita. Children supported in county houses are educated in the school nearest the county house, the county paying the tuition.

Marshall, Ill. High school tuition was fixed at twenty-five cents per month. Pupils will be admitted only when there are seats not occupied by pupils residing in the district.

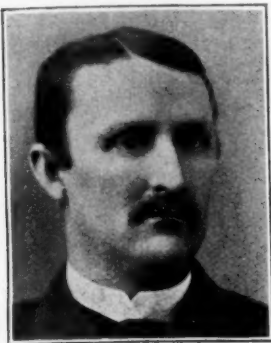
Hallock, Minn. This city will receive \$200 of state aid annually, on the condition that non-resident pupils be allowed to attend school free of charge.

Marion, Kan. Tuition for non-resident pupils in all grades below the high school, \$1.00 per month. Tuition in the high school, \$1.50 per month, or \$11.25 for the whole year when paid in advance. Each non-resident pupil must pay in advance for at least two months' tuition.

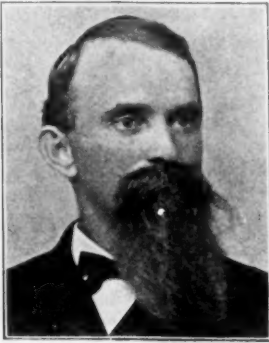
Kenton, O. High school \$2.00 per month, for other grades \$1.50, all to be paid in advance.

Niles, O. In primary, eighty cents per month, grammar school, \$1.20, high school \$1.80, payable in advance.

Petaluma, Cal. The fees for non-resident pupils was fixed at \$2 per month, payable in advance for each term.



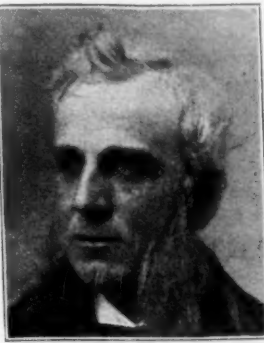
WALT M. MONROE,
Secy. School Board,
Tipton, Mo.



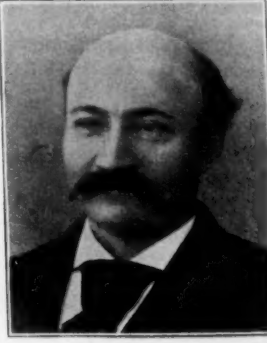
F. DYE,
Nevada, Missouri.



CHAS. A. REED,
Taunton, Mass.



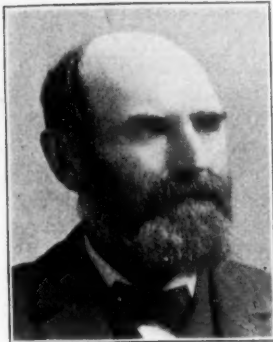
JOHN N. CLARK,
Member School Board,
Saybrook, Ct.



C. W. BASSLER,
Sunbury, Pa.



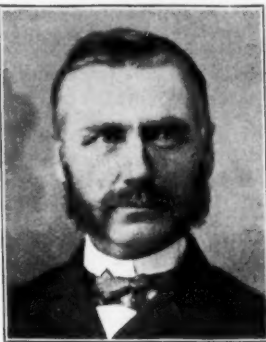
C. A. FORTIER, M. D.,
Florence, Wis.



W. ROBB,
Secy. Board Education,
Tecumseh, Neb.



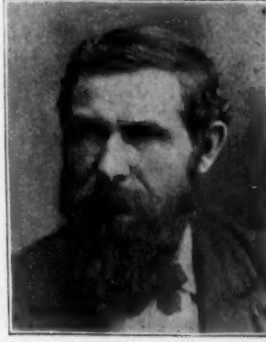
R. W. QUIET,
Pres. School Board,
Iron River, Mich.



AMER B. COOK,
Member Board Education,
Piano, Ill.



L. P. CRAVENS,
Carthage, Ill.



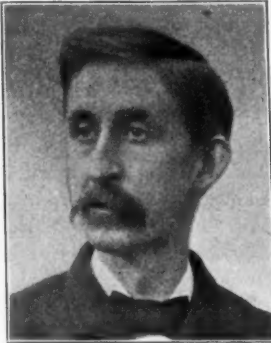
R. T. IRWIN,
Secy. Board of Education,
Shenandoah, Ia.



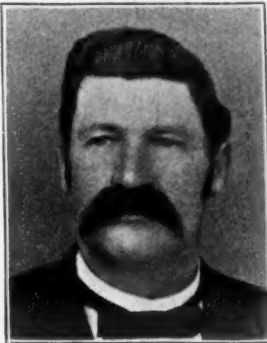
L. H. TRUPIN,
Secy. School Board,
Nevada, Mo.



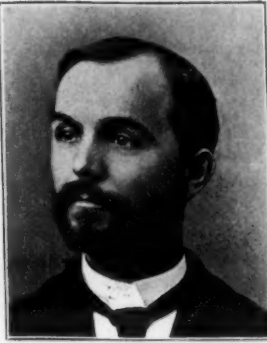
CHRIS. LOMMEL,
Treas. Board of Education,
Lawrenceburg, Ind.



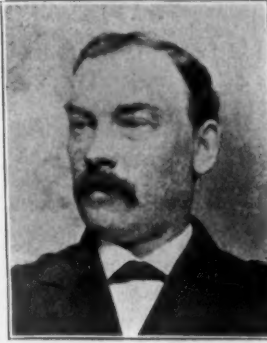
DANIEL D. ATWOOD,
Chairman School Board,
Center Sandwich, N. H.



JOHN H. WEAVER,
Treas. School Board,
Winamac, Ind.



C. E. STEVENS,
Superintendent,
Stoneham, Mass.



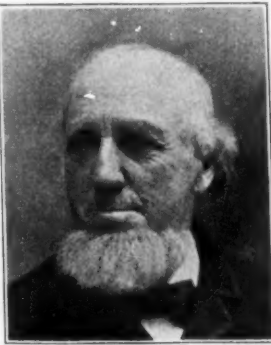
ALONZO W. ELIDDEN,
New Castle, Me.



JOHN E. BRADLEY,
Pres. Ill. College,
Jacksonville, Ill.



WEDDELL JONES,
Pres. Board of Trustees,
Rock Hill, Ill.



WM. P. LUNT,
Supt. Schools,
Newburyport, Mass.



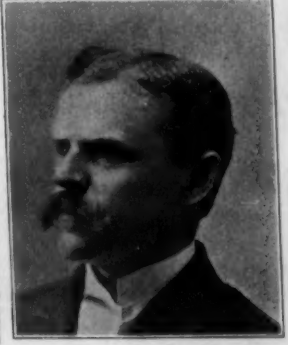
A. P. TITSCHEN,
Member School Board,
Tipton, Mo.



H. G. BRUEGGE MAN,
Norfolk, Neb.



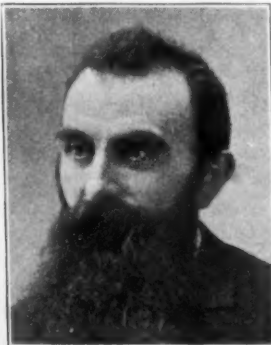
JOHN L. MERTLE,
Member School Board,
Racine, Wis.



DR. C. W. BARER,
Member Board of Education,
Red Wing, Minn.



J. C. SHATTUCK,
Secy. Board of Education,
Owosso, Mich.



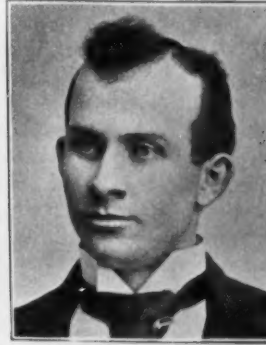
DR. W. R. CLAUSSEN,
Waupaca, Wis.



JOHN HALE,
Secy. Ind. School District,
Warelo, Ia.



JOHN EKLUND,
Norway, Mich.



BEN. A. WALLACE,
Secy. Board of Directors,
Rockford, Ia.



LEWIS M. SMITH,
Member Board of Education,
Jefferson, Wis.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Kansas City, Mo. The United States School Furniture Co. furnished the city with their desks, which are very satisfactory to the board.

Washington, D. C. Ordered of the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Adjustable desks and seats for the Force, Edison, Towers, and Carbery schools; this company having already furnished the Buchanan, Franklin, Eastern High, Western High, Business High, Peabody, Twining and Wallach schools.

San Jose, Cal. A sensation has been caused by the action of the board of education in awarding the contract for 150 school desks to L. Lion & Sons of San Jose, at \$1 a desk more than was bid by Weber & Co., of San Francisco. The award is denounced as a job.

New Haven, Conn. The state Normal school will be equipped with the Adjustable desks and seats, manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass.

Alameda, Cal. Thomas Kane & Co. furnished the school furniture for the Porter and Longfollow schools.

Boston, Mass. Will furnish half of the Gibson school with the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats.

Eau Claire, Wis. The United States School Furniture Co., through their representative, A. Heller, secured the contract for school furniture.

Worcester, Mass. Having furnished ten buildings with the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats, has now ordered the same style of desks and seats for the Woodland, Millbury, and Ward St. schools.

Warren, Pa. Board purchased 145 new seats of the Piqua School Furniture Co.

New York. The Hamilton Institute purchased Adjustable desks and seats of the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass.

San Jose, Cal. The board received a letter from L. R. Mead, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of California, requesting the board to give preference to home industry and to award the contract for school furniture to a California manufacturer if price and quality be about equal.

Lowell, Mass. The Boston Business College will be equipped with the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats.

Bellefontaine, O. The Piqua School Furniture Co., through their agent, Mr. A. S. Elliot, secured the contract to furnish school desks.

Greenfield, Mass. The Pierce St. school will be furnished with the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats. The contract for furnishing the new high school building has previously been awarded to the Bobrick Co.

Ogden, Utah. The superintendent was instructed to place the order for school furniture with the United States School Furniture Co.

New York. Miss Eleanor Keller's Madison Ave. school will be equipped with the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats.

Jackson, Minn. Contract for furnishing seats was awarded to the United States School Furniture Company.

Verona, Ky. The League Institute awarded the contract for Adjustable desks and seats to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y. The contract of the Randolph-McNutt Co., of Buffalo, for 2,240 Adjustable desks, the Paragon, at \$2.40 apiece, was approved by the common council.

Montclair, N. J. After a very sharp competition, the board finally decided in favor of the Peerless Adjustable desks and seats, manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass.

Merrill, Wis. The United States School Furniture Co.'s bid for school furniture was accepted.

Plainfield, N. J. The Academy ordered the Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats.

East Boston. Sacred Heart Parochial School will be equipped with the Bobrick desks.

Wabash, Ind. Forty desks have been purchased from the Wabash School Furniture Co.

Alton, Ill. The contracts for the furniture for the new Highland Park school house were awarded to the Piqua School Furniture Co. and the United States School Furniture Co.

So. Weymouth, Mass. After a hard struggle the board fell into line with progress, having ordered the Bobrick Adjustable castings to replace the old stationary desk and chair castings.

Deadwood, S. D. The contract for supplying school desks for the First ward school was awarded to the United States School Furniture Co.

Boston, Mass. Owing to the large numbers of orders coming in from all parts of the country, the Bobrick School Furniture Co. refused to take part in the contest for the 2,440 desks and seats needed for the schools of Syracuse, N. Y.

Pasadena, Cal. Board awarded the Caton School Furniture Co. a contract for supplying desks for extra rooms.

Auburn, R. I. Will furnish its new building with the Peerless Adjustable desks and seats manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass.

Wyandotte, Mich. Board purchased school furniture of the Grand Rapids Seating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dayton, Ky. Fifty school desks were purchased from United States School Furniture Co.

Boston, Mass. The Bobrick School Furniture Co. was awarded contracts by the following cities: Middleborough, Mass., Milford, N. H., Whitinsville and Northbridge, Mass., Concord, N. H., Pomfret, Conn., Sheffield, Mass., East Berlin, Conn., Medford, Mass., Arlington, R. I., Saugus, Mass., Searcy, Ark., Fairhaven, Mass., Norwich, Conn., Scotland Road, Conn., Salem Depot, N. H., Bridgeport, Conn., and Middletown, Conn.

Brockton, Mass. Having purchased 1,000 Bobrick Adjustable desks and seats during the school year of 1894-95, has now awarded the contract for furnishing about 1,000 desks and seats to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Denver, Col. Ordered its supply of furniture from the United States School Furniture Co.

Millburn, N. J. After a hard fight awarded the contract to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston; all the desks and chairs to be in quartered oak.

Colorado Springs, Colo. Contract for school desks went to the United States School Furniture Company.

Richmond, Va. The new school building will be equipped with desks manufactured by the United States School Furniture Co.

New Orleans, La. Boy's high school will be equipped with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Utica, N. Y. Contract for school desks was awarded to the United States School Furniture Co. Syracuse, N. Y. Desk contract was awarded to the United States School Furniture Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The Frebel Academy will be equipped with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Newark, N. J. Ordered its desks of the United States School Furniture Co.

Hudson, N. H. Furnished its new building with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Indianapolis, Ind. Contracted for desks with the United States School Furniture Co.

The R. I. College of agriculture and mechanical arts will be equipped with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Freeport, Ill. Edward M. Harnish sold the school board 200 of the celebrated Columbia automatic desks manufactured by the Piqua School Furniture Co.

Janesville, Wis. Desk contract went to the United States School Furniture Co.

Peabody, Mass. Ordered its supply of furniture of the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Bloomington, Ill. Board bought desks manufactured by the United States School Furniture Company.



HARRY RUTTER,
Secretary School Board,
Northumberland, Pa.



DR. THOMAS F. QUINBY,
Mem. Board of Education,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Montclair, N. J. The academy ordered the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Chicago, Ill. The United States School Furniture Co. was awarded contracts by the following cities: Rockford, Ill., La Porte, Ind., Dunmore, Pa., Nanticoke, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., Little Falls, Minn., Olean, N. Y., Huntsville, Ala., Atchison, Kan., Traverse City, Mich., Little Falls, N. Y., Lock Haven, Pa., Oskaloosa, Ia., Jamaica, N. Y., Middletown, N. Y., New Albany, Ind., Galion, O., Marion, O., Dunkirk, N. Y., Jamestown, N. Y., Port Chester, N. Y., Leadville, Col., Monmouth, Ill., Goshen, Ind., Dubois, Pa., Lebanon, Pa., Shamokin, Pa., Green Bay, Wis., Ashtabula, O., Jackson, O., Norfolk, Va., Bloomfield, Conn., Lynn, Conn., Tewkesbury, Mass., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Epsom, N. Y., Stonington, Conn., Chelmsford, Mass., Reed's Ferry, N. H., Carrollton, Ga., Geneva, N. Y.

New Briton, Conn. The State Normal school ordered the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

During the past two months the Wisconsin School Supply Company has furnished the following cities with school furniture: South Milwaukee, Cudahy, Calhoun, St. Annie Church, Milwaukee, North Greenfield, Union Church; North Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, Morgandale, Waukesha, Menominee Falls, Oshkosh, Chippewa Falls, Black River Falls, Oconto, Thorp, New Coeln, all Wisconsin; Stephenson, Mich.; Menominee, Mich.; Fort Howard, Mich.; Escanaba, Mich.; Augusta, Wis.; Altoona, Wis.; Eagleton, Wis.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

The L. E. Knott Apparatus Company, of Boston, a new concern, has been put into life by Mr. L. F. Knott, who for nine years held a prominent position with Franklin Educational Co. During that time he has been closely identified with the so-called Harvard Course of Physics, has designed and improved most of the apparatus now used in the secondary schools, and has shown marked ability in perfecting and simplifying the laboratory appliances as those who are familiar with the Harvard apparatus can signify. He has shown his business sagacity by associating with him, Mr. Eleazar Cate, of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass. Mr. Cate is a Dartmouth man, with a Normal school training. This new firm has instituted many changes in chemical, physical and microscopical apparatus and have shown themselves to combine business with rare scientific and educational training. We predict for them the success which their energy and ability deserve.

McKeesport, Pa. The bill of Wm. G. Johnston & Co., of Pittsburg, for \$850.54, for blackboards, was laid on the table on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the work.

New Haven, Conn. Board purchased thirty-five sets of Flesher's Dressmaking System at \$5 per set and three dress forms for \$16.15.

St. Louis, Mo. Board received a communication from the Johnson Heat Regulating Company proposing to equip the Columbia school with the Johnson system of pneumatic clocks for the sum of \$475. This will include one master clock in the

principal's office, one clock in each of the twelve rooms and one in the tower with the usual four dials. It was decided to give the system a trial.

Alliance, O. Fire escapes will be placed on school buildings. The contract was let to J. E. Raber of the Columbian Iron and Wire Co. of Canton.

Piqua, O. Board purchased eighteen Babcock Fire Extinguishers for use in the schools. Their cost was \$13 each including brackets and construction.

Westerville, O. Board has given to I. M. Price an order for eighty feet of slate blackboard.

Stockton, Cal. The contract for supplying slate blackboards was awarded to J. A. Stewart & Co., for 31½ cents a square foot.

Columbia, Pa. Mr. C. N. Allen, a lightning rod agent representing the firm of E. K. Hamm & Co., of Pittsburg, was awarded a contract to place lightning rods on all the school houses.

Beausejour, Mon. The school trustees have purchased Faggy's geographical instructor.

Jackson, Minn. Contract for blackboards was awarded to E. D. Beeghley, of Dayton, O.

Findlay, O. The Central School Supply House, of Chicago, through their agent, L. H. Hughes, was given the contract to furnish school supplies. Six sets of Relief Maps were also purchased from this firm.

Everett, Mass. The new school house is to be supplied with Pennsylvania slate blackboards.

Knoxville, Ill. Olmsted's artificial slate black board was adopted for the new school building.

Oakland, Cal. Board determined to place in the new Sixth Ward school black boards made of 80 pound manilla paper calendered with what is called blackboard slate which can be constructed for about 15 cents a yard instead of the hyllo plate which was formerly used, the cost of which is \$1.89 a square yard.

Chicago, Ill. The following prices the board pays for flags: For a forty-foot flag, \$18.00; twenty-four-foot flag, \$12.25; twenty-foot flag, \$8.30; sixteen foot flag, \$6.25; fourteen-foot flag, \$4.70; twelve-foot flag, \$3.65; ten foot flag, \$3.

Hazleton, Pa. Board purchased eight sets of Relief Maps of the Central School Supply House.

Chillicothe, Mo. A communication was received from the Junior Order of American Mechanics proposing to furnish each school with a flag if the board would put up flag staffs. The offer was rejected, the board deciding that it would, on its own accord, put staffs and flags on the schools at the expense of the taxpayers.

Fulton, Ill. The slate used on the McCall school roof is of the best Bangor slating.

Dubuque Ia. A swindler is getting in his work with county school boards. He sells mathematical blocks, the price of which is \$3 for about fifty times that amount. He always takes checks or notes and is careful to get them cashed before the board learns how badly it has been swindled. His latest field of operations was in Johnson county.

Omaha, Neb. 140 boxes of Prangs models have been purchased.

Salt Lake City, Utah. W. S. Pierce was awarded the contract for repairing and reslating blackboards.

Omaha, Neb. Board purchased three pianos for use in the schools.

Deadwood, S. D. The bid of A. E. Sweet, representing the United States School Furniture Co., to furnish supplies, such as chalk, maps, etc., was accepted.

Evansville, Ind. Board purchased eight of the Gem pencil sharpeners made by Gould & Cook, of Leominster, Mass. The price of one is \$3.00.

The contract for the physical apparatus for the laboratory of the new Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, O., has been awarded the Alf. L. Robins Company, of Chicago. The new school-house is to be one of the finest in the country, and there has been a great deal of competition among the supply houses for the contract. The physical cul-

ture laboratory will be fitted with every modern convenience and apparatus.

Syracuse, N. Y. Harrison's book covers were adopted by the board.

The new Normal school to be erected at Superior, Wis., will be constructed of stone furnished by the Arcadian Brown Stone Co.

SALARIES.

Louisville, Ky. According to the new teachers schedule, \$35 a month will be paid teachers of two years experience, for every two years thereafter an average of \$50 a year is to be added to this sum until they shall have taught eight years, when the increase will be \$25.

Beaver Falls, Pa. The board of education increased the salaries of teachers from three to five dollars per month and fixed the salary of all teachers who had not previously taught school at \$35 dollars a month. It also decided that hereafter when teachers employ substitutes to take their place, they must pay the substitute not less than at the rate of \$35 dollars per month.

Oakland, Cal. The appropriation for the expenses of the High school were exhausted some time ago. Now a decision of the supreme court says the school board can neither borrow nor use other funds in their hands for the High school, and it looks as if the teachers therein were out two months salary.

Atlanta, Ga. The board of education, after mature deliberation, refused to reduce the salary of teachers, but instead have decided on closing the schools two weeks in December and dispensing with special instruction in music. They also cut down the items of fuel and supplies \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

Rochester, N. Y. Salaries for grade teachers: For the first year, \$25; for the second year, \$30; for the third year, \$35; for the fourth year, \$40; for the fifth year, \$45; for the sixth year and after, to the tenth year, inclusive, \$50; for the eleventh year and thereafter, \$55.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Common Council repealed the proviso that the salaries of all teachers in the eleventh and twelfth grades of boys' grammar schools and combined grammar schools be the same as those now paid to female teachers in said grades.

The school board of Winfield, Kan., has reduced the salary of the superintendent of schools from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

Dallas, Tex. A strong effort was made to reduce the salaries of teachers but failed.

The teachers' pension bill has been signed by the governor of Illinois.

Mendon, Mich. Principal W. H. Goodrich sued the school board for \$11 back salary, but lost the case.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Of the forty-five teachers in sixteen schools and kindergartens, all are women. Their salaries range from \$300 to \$500.

Mankato, Minn. The board of education fixed the superintendent's salary at \$1,800 per annum.

Nevada, Ia. For the coming year salaries will be paid as follows: Principal, \$1,200, assistant high school, \$400, and the other teachers, \$40 per month.

Oakland, Cal. The board determined to close the schools on account of shortness of funds. At the session at which such action was proposed a communication was received, signed by all the teachers, asking to be allowed to complete the term, without pay, if necessary.

Dubuque, Ia. Salary of instructor in high school kindergarten fixed at \$70 per month.

Chillicothe, Mo. Superintendent, \$100 per month; High school principal, \$75; other teachers from \$50 down.

Ogden, Utah. Superintendent, \$1,680; High school principal, \$120 per month; teacher eighth grade, first year, \$90; assistant \$80; principals, eight rooms, \$95, four \$85, three \$70; two \$65; other teachers \$40 to \$60.

Massillon, O. Miss Sally Brennan has taught in the public schools for the past fifty years. The board of education having no pension fund, has appointed her a substitute for life with no duties, at a salary of \$320 per year.

Mitchell, S. D. Salaries have been reduced by the school board as follows: Superintendent, from \$1,200 to \$1,100; High school principal, \$75 to \$65 per month; other teachers to \$50 and \$45.

Mankato, Minn. School board fixed the salaries of teachers of science and language in the High school at \$70 per month.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Notwithstanding the protest of the Mayor, who discovered that Brooklyn was paying larger salaries than other large cities, after a long discussion the board of education refused to make any reduction.

Ironton, O. Heretofore a rule has been in force making a yearly increase in the salaries of teachers in continuous service up to a \$45 limit. This rule has now been abolished, and all increases will be subject to a vote of the board.

Louisville, Ky. Board at one "fell swoop" raised the pay of the superintendent from \$2,500 to \$3,500 and that of the assistant superintendent from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

Everett, Wash. Board reduced salaries of all teachers 12 per cent.

Mitchell, S. D. School board reduced the salary of the principal to \$65 a month, and other salaries in proportion.

Lancaster, Pa. Principal of High school receives \$60 per month; principal of grammar school, \$70; assistants, \$50.

St. Joseph, Mo. Public school board have employed four "special teachers," a supervisor of penmanship, a supervisor

of music, a director of physical culture and a special teacher of reading and elocution. Their salaries are \$550, \$750, \$1,200, and \$1,500; total \$4,000.

Beatrice, Neb. The committee on teachers submitted a recommendation regarding changes in salaries which were adopted as follows: Principal of high school from \$1,200 to \$1,100 per year; first assistant in high school from \$85 to \$80; teacher of music from \$80 to \$70; teacher of eighth grade from \$60 to \$55; teacher of seventh grade \$55 to \$50; principal of south school from \$70 to \$65.

Tacoma, Wash. The rules adopted by the board fixing the salaries of teachers are as follows: Teachers entering the Tacoma schools with less than four years' successful experience in graded schools shall be paid the minimum salary of fifty (\$50) dollars per month for the first year, with an annual increase of five (\$5) dollars per month until a salary of seventy (\$70) dollars per month is reached; provided, they have fulfilled all other requirements of the rules, and their work has been satisfactory to the board. No advance shall be made in the salary of any teacher beyond seventy (\$70) dollars per month, unless such teacher has at least a first grade certificate, and the increase is recommended by the committee on teachers and salaries. No teacher shall receive the maximum salary of eighty (\$80) dollars unless by special recommendation of the committee on teachers and salaries and the unanimous vote of the board.

WOMEN AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Nebraska scores fourteen women school superintendents, but Kansas goes her five better, nineteen counties now having women school superintendents, and a full list of county elections coming on this fall with women already nominated in several counties, and for better offices than school superintendent, at that.

Baltimore, Md. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the admission of women as members of the Baltimore county school board and pledged members of the union to take steps to secure such a result, also asking the school board to introduce physical culture in the schools.

Complaint is made in New York that the women members of the State Board of Education and board of members of the State Asylum on Long Island have attended none of the meetings this summer. Society says women of good form should take a holiday in the summer and they took it.

The women of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky will vote for members of the Board of Education this coming fall. There is much interest manifested in the matter.

The American Book Co's new home in New York City, is located in the handsome new ten-story building at the northeast corner of Washington Square. The building embodies all the modern conveniences, is constructed entirely of iron, brick and stone, substantial and dignified in design, and located in the most central as well as most attractive portion of the city. The structure is in keeping with the American Book Co's growth and prosperity and its standing as a foremost publishing house. The several thousand different school-books which have thus far been published by them and the constant effort to improve these books and thus meet the modern demands of the educational world, made large quarters a necessity.



THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.'S NEW HOME IN NEW YORK CITY.

BOOK REVIEWS.

TWICE-TOLD TALES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, with introductory note by George Parsons Lathrop. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price 60 cents.

This volume represents the quadruple number, 82, of the Riverside Literature Series and is bound in cloth cover neatly designed. Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales are too well known to require any review here, but a special comment is due the publishers, who have succeeded in reproducing a popular and meritorious author in a good sized volume, at so nominal a price.

W. G. B.

THE NEW GRADATION. By William C. Collar. Publishers, Ginn & Co., Boston.

A careful perusal of the above named volume will clearly convince the reader that the name is appropriate, for it leads the beginner step by step, till, finally, he finds himself on the threshold of classic lore; he is now prepared to read Caesar and then that grand galaxy of classic stars that shone in the Augustan age. The book contains many choice anecdotes and is supplemented with notes, and a suitable vocabulary. The Latin is pure, simple and idiomatic, and can be readily placed in the hands of young beginners.

F. L.

ENOCH ARDEN and other poems. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. **ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD**, and other Poems. By Thomas Gray, and poems by William Cowper. About 100 pp. Paper, 15 cents each. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Numbers 73 and 74 in the Riverside Literature Series. Biographical sketches and explanatory are given. No. 73 contains, besides the leading notes poem, the Day-Dream, Dora, Talking Oak, Sea Dreams, and others. No. 74 has several character poems by Gray. Of Cowper's there are given John Gilpin, My Mother's Picture, Loss of the Royal George, and other short poems. The two are worthy additions to this well known series.

S. M. B.

OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY. By G. Williams, A. M. C. W. Bardeen, publisher, Syracuse, N. Y. Price 75 cents.

This book, as its title indicates, is an outline or guide-book for directing the student of Psychology in his investigations upon this subject. It contains outlines of psychology, pedagogy, methodology, the history of education and child-study. Though this little volume is not exhaustive, there is scarcely a sentence that does not offer abundant matter for the studious mind. It should be on the desk of every teacher and a choice volume in the library of every student of applied psychology.

F. L.

SELECTIONS FROM BROWNING. Edited by Charles W. French. Cloth, 112 pp., 50 cents. A. Lovell & Co., New York.

The increasing interest in literature in the schools has led to the preparation of these selections. There are fifteen from Robert Browning and three from Mrs. Browning. It is admitted that there is some obscurity in Browning's writings, but it is claimed that the depth of meaning in them will pay for the study necessary to comprehend them. The editor has given analysis of "Saul," "Pheidippides," and several others of the longer poems. It is an attractive little book.

S. M. B.

GOLDEN GLEES. By S. C. Hanson. Published by A. Flanagan, Chicago.

Golden Glees contains a variety of choice songs which are very appropriate for the school room, as they breathe forth sentiments divine. The songs inculcate patriotism, love of God, and one's neighbors. This book also includes the science of vocal music and very valuable suggestions for both teacher and pupil. The songs are from the pens of some of our most practical and musical critics. It will greatly aid in creating a better musical atmosphere in the class-room.

F. L.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. An historical biography. By Horace E. Scudder, 248 pp., paper, 30 cents. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A double number in the Riverside Literature Series. The story of Washington's life told in unaffected entertaining style. Interesting personal incidents are woven in with the public acts of the General and the President. Descriptions of life in Virginia and the old fashioned Colonial hospitality are given. It is one of the best of books for supplementary or general reading for boys.

S. M. B.

EUGENE GRANDET PAR HONORE DE BALZAC. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Eugene Bergeron. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The first American edition of the above well-known book is now presented before the public. In this his chief work, Balzac vividly portrays the struggles of the middle class which gained preponderance during the first half of this century. He does not confine himself to the middle class only, but pictures to us society in all its phases, from the highest to the lowest. Students of psychology and sociology will find in Péré Grandet a fit subject for studying the great social problems which ever and anon arouse nations to a sense of danger—not visionary, but real. Balzac combines the interesting with the instructive. A person who reads for pleasure as well as he who aims at profit will find Balzac intensely interesting.

F. L.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Mildred C. Watkins, flexible cloth, 18mo. 224 pp., 35cts. American Book Company.

A little something about American writers who are at all known, the principal events in their lives, the most noticeable things in their characters, and comments on their writings, with quotations from them. The comments are fearless, independent and sprightly. The little book is intended to make young people acquainted with our writers and interested in good reading.

ELEMENTARY GREEK EDUCATION. By Frederic H. Lane. Publishers, C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price 50c.

The above named little volume is a condensed exposition of Grecian education in its various phases. It carries the admiring reader of ancient Stellas through the different stages of educational development. The heroic period and the period education is under state control. The former consisted mainly of all that pertains to manly development—gymnastics; very little of the intellectual was practiced. The latter treats of the state education at Sparta and Athens, the former laying special stress on the physical, whereas the latter was universal in nature; the one became famous for its conservatism, the other for its liberality. By examination of this system we find that the so-called modern methods and devices are nothing but the results of cumulative experiments of centuries.

This little volume, and others of a similar nature, clearly show that our so-called new education is nothing but the harmonizing of the old with new.

F. L.

THE WERNER PRIMER. By F. Lillian Taylor. Publishers, Werner Co., Chicago, New York. Introduction price 30c.

This little volume is something unique, artistic, and interesting. It is essentially a book of ideas and methods. Each page is graced with lithographs of the handsomest and costliest designs, which cannot fail to attract the young beginner. The child is made familiar with script as well as print from the very start. Number is also taught incidentally. As the question how to teach the young idea to read is a very complicated one, it is to be hoped that the primer is timely and that it will do much toward the solution of this very important problem. Primary teachers who find teaching the young child to read a bug-bear, will do well to investigate into merits of the Werner primer.

F. L.

TEACHER AND PARENT. By Charles Northend, A. M. Publisher, C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price \$1.

A book like the Teacher and Parent, coming from the pen of such a master-mind as its author, should be considered a godsend. It is divided into two parts. Part I. treats of the qualification of the teacher and the science of education, Part II. devotes itself to school management properly so-called. Hence this valuable work is well adapted to the expounding of the theory and art of teaching. However, its scope is much wider and even enters the peaceful portals of a model home. Its great aim is to bring into harmonious action, the school board, teacher, and parent. The publisher feels confident that it is well adapted for its glorious mission, viz., the teacher and parent.

F. L.

THE YOUTH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. By Ellis. Publishers, The Woolfall Co., N. Y. Price 50 cents.

This little volume contains 208 pages of valuable information regarding persons and places of classic

yore. On its pages is found the history of all the great ancient monarchies and should be a *vade mecum* to every student of the classics.

F. L.

A STANDARD WORK.—WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. It cannot have missed the observation of the reader and student that there has sprung up, during the last few years, an absorbing desire on the part of publishers of many of the leading dictionaries to see how many newly-invented words they can get between the covers of their works. They gather up the slang phrase of the street corner, or use some "cute" remark of a stage celebrity, and it finds its way into what are claimed to be standard books of authority, although the word itself may never have been heard of before, and has no definite meaning, being merely a jumble of letters.

When one wants a work prepared with care, by men of acknowledged ability, that is recommended for its practical, useful knowledge, and whose claim to merit is not based upon the ground that it contains a few more meaningless words than some other, he buys a Webster Dictionary. As the Holy Book is the religious guide and counselor of the civilized world, so Webster's dictionary is the guide and never-failing counselor of the student and the man of letters as well as the educational world. Other works may contain more words; may be more profusely illustrated, and have brighter colors used in the printing; but Noah Webster, like George Washington, is first in the hearts of his countrymen as an educational guide and source of useful knowledge. There is more kernel and less shell and husk in Webster than in any other dictionary published. It is the standard, the compass used alike by the orator, the statesman, the student, the minister, writer, and the mass of mankind. It completely fills the bill—meets every requirement.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Masterpieces of British Literature. Ruskin, Macaulay, Brown, Tennyson, etc., with biographical sketches, notes and portraits. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston.

Beman & Smith's Geometry Tablet. Price 20c. Published by Ginn & Co.

Teacher's Manual, Part 4, for Prang's Complete Course in Form Study and Drawing. Books 7 and 8, by John S. Clark, Mary Dana Hicks, Walter S. Perry. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Specimen Pages of the Royal Crown Readers. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, New York.

Royal Copy Book, price twopence. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, London.

Royal Star Copy Books. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, New York. Price 2d.

Royal Upright Copy Books. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, London. Price 2d.

The Mottoes and Commentaries of Frederick Froebel's Mother Play. Price \$1.50. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Mills Book of Typewriter Forms, by Emma D. Mills. Price \$2.00. Published by the Mills Publishing Co., New York City.

The Plague in London, by Daniel Defoe. Published by Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York. Price 24c.

The Youth's Classical Dictionary, by Edward S. Ellis, M. A. Price 50c. Published by the Woodfall Co., New York.

"Cornelius Nepos," by Arthur W. Roberts, Ph. D. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Price 85 cents.

The Werner Primer. Published by the Werner Co., Chicago, Ill. Price 30 cents.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Lippincott's Magazine for September. Price 25 cents. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

The Forum for September. Price 25c. Published by The Forum Publishing Company, New York.

Home and Century for September. Price 10c. Published in New York.

The Review of Reviews for September. Price 25c. Published in New York.

The North American Review for September. Price 25c. Published in New York.

Educational Review for September. Price 35c. Published by Henry Holt & Company, New York.

McClure's Magazine for September. Price 10c. Published by S. S. McClure, Ltd., New York.

National Geographic Monographs for September, containing Niagara Falls and their History. Price 20c. Published by the American Book Co., New York.

The Arena for September. Price 50c. Published by the Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The Century for October. Price 35c. Published by the Century Co., New York.

Harper's Magazine for October. Price 35c. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

The Forum for October. Price 25c. Published by the Forum Publishing Co., New York.

Review of Reviews for October. Published by the Review of Reviews Co., New York. Price 25c.

Scribner's Magazine for October. Price 25c. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



Educating Royalty.

Tutor: "What can his highness tell us about gold? (The prince is silent.) Your highness is correct! Silence is gold."

FUN IN SCHOOL BOARDS.

"Yes, its just fun to be a school director," facetiously remarked one of the members of the Omaha school board to a JOURNAL man. "I like it, I do. There's no salary connected with the office, but there's plenty of time in it, and time's money, you know."

"Really," continues the school man, "you ought to have been down to my house this morning, for instance. Why they can't wait for a fellow to even eat his breakfast. Two young ladies were ringing the bell before I was up, and they waited in the parlor for me to dress. Then they took turns keeping my breakfast waiting. They wanted to teach, of course. I had to listen to their whole family history, and I guess I'd have been listening yet if my good wife hadn't, with apparent innocence, stepped into the hall and shouted up-stairs, as though she didn't know I had come down: 'Aren't you going to get up? Breakfast is getting cold.' The maiden applicants, of course, heard it, and magnanimously cut their stories short."

"But that isn't a patch. The other day an indignant mother was among those who swarm into my office to see me on school matters. Her boy had told the teacher she lied, and he couldn't get back into school this fall unless he apologized. The mother insisted that the boy was right. The teacher had lied. I asked her how she knew, and found out that the boy had told her so, and her boy and George Washington never told lies, though everybody else did whom she had ever heard of. I told her as suavely as I could that in this particular case I knew that the boy was mistaken, and that anyway he ought not to have used such ungentlemanly language to a lady. Then she exploded. 'I want you to understand, sir, that my boy is a free-born American citizen, and that he has the blood of his forefathers, who signed the Declaration of Independence, or helped sign it, and

that he will never apologize, sir, no, never, sir,' and so she went on shaking her fist and screeching her solo until she drove me clear into one corner of the room."

"I hadn't got the din out of my ears before a man, who had been laying for me, opened up with, 'I know now, sir, why it was that my daughter didn't get a school. I want to tell you that I've got it fixed for you the next time you run for office. Your name is Dennis.' I tried to assure him that it wasn't, and that I had all the office I ever wanted, but he wouldn't believe me and went out as he came, with a boisterous whoop."

"But that ain't the worst of it. There's the board meetings: They're getting so dangerous that my accident policy was cancelled the other day. We used to keep you newspaper fellows from gettin onto our rows, because we would hold secret caucuses and fix up our quarrels before the public meeting was held, but you kept pounding away about star chamber proceedings, and so we had to squabble in public. Why, one night we held a secret meeting that lasted till most daybreak. Our wives got scared and some of them sent to the police station and had officers hunt us up and tell us to come home. Yes, it's fun to be a member of the school board."

Reformed.

Editor—Here, this joke on our school board won't go.

Funny Man—What's the matter with it? That's one of our stand-bys.

Editor—Maybe it is in other towns, but since they have been scrapping about text-books it is no joking matter in this town any more.

FOREIGN HUMOR.

VIEILLE NOBLESSE.—Le duc de B—, très connu à Paris, est malgré sa grande fortune, d'une avarice que sa mise dénoue du reste. Il avait déjeuné dernièrement à Saint-Cloud chez une parente et s'en revenait à pied quand la fatigue le prit. Il s'assit sur un banc, et sa tête se courba bientôt sur sa poitrine, laissant tomber à terre sa crasseuse coiffure. Devinez ce qu'il découvrit à son réveil? Treize sous dans son chapeau!—*Almanach Vermot.*

Ein arger Fleißiger.—Student (zur Wirthin): "Sehen Sie, Frau Weber, auf meinen Büchern liegt der Staub fingerdick, sorgen Sie dafür, daß heute rein gemacht wird, morgen kommt mein Papa, ich müßte mich ja sonst für Sie schämen!"

A L'HÔPITAL.—Deux blessées couchées à côté l'une de l'autre se racontent leur accident.

"J'ai été renversée par un fiacre," dit la première. L'autre se rengorgeant: "Moi, c'est par une voiture de maître."—*La Chronique.*

Professor (zum Kandidaten): "Und auf diese Art wollen Sie den pythagoräischen Lehrsatz beweisen? Wenn der selige Pythagoras noch lebte, der müßte sich ja im Grabe umbiegen!"

INTERESSANTE PER I GIOVINOTTI.—Dal taccuino da ballo d'una signorina del gran mondo: "Seconda polka promessa al signore che ha un grosso naso. Prima quadriglia col giovinotto dalla faccia d'imbecille. Terzo valzer con quel piccolino che ha un bitorzolo sul mente."—*Il Motto per Ridere.*

Aus der Geschichtsstunde.

Lehrer: "Wann hat der siebenjährige Krieg begonnen? (Keine Antwort). Alle Wetter, weißt Du's auch nicht, Karl?"

Schüler: "Wenn Sie mir sagen, wann er aufgehört hat, dann werde ich es Ihnen gleich ausrechnen, Herr Lehrer!"

POEZIE EN PROZA.—Luitenant (in het boudoir van mejuffrouw Emilio): "Emilie ik kan de gevoelens, welke mijn hart bestormen, niet beteugelen—Ik bemijn U (op de knieën vallend)! Zie mij hier in het stof voor U liggen."

Emilie: "Pardon, Mijnheer de Luitenant, dat is een beleediging, ik zelf heb alles zoo even afge-stoft."—*Geïllustreerd Zondagsblad.*



Teacher (Going out for a long walk):—I approve of physical education in our schools, for I know there is nothing better than good healthy exercise.

Her sister:—That may be, and yet our fathers never spent any time at gymnastic exercises.

Teacher:—I know it. And what's the consequence? Aren't they all dead to day?

A teacher in St. Joseph, Mo., tried to get an expression from her class as to the meaning of the word "husband." To arrive at the question by a practical illustration, she asked, "If I were married what would I get?"

"Babies" answered a little girl in the rear.

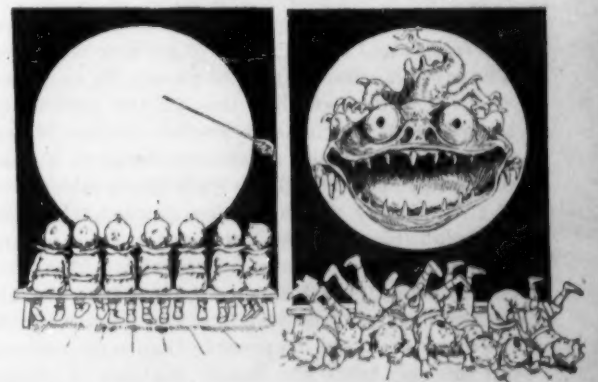
Lecture on the Arctic Regions.



Prof. Feary—Ladies and gentlemen, in the frozen regions of the north I have spent 333 days where the cold was too intense for the thermometer to register; yet I endured it for the sake of science.

2—(Aside to the supe in stage whisper). Why in thunder don't you turn on the heat! Do you want me to freeze to death?

Kindergarten Lecture.



Teacher:—We will now look at the picture of a cusshrimpicus, wonderful animal, the—

—Life.



A Twenty-five-cent Limit at Yale.

Professor Pabulum—"Now, young gentlemen, having witnessed the working out of the formula for producing primary colors, let me ask what is the equivalent of the blue I hold in my hand?"

Absent-minded Sophomore—"Two reds and a white, sir!"

Puck.



BOOK MEN CLASSIFIED.

Soon after his return from the East, a representative of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL met Robert Foresman, the Western manager of Silver, Burdett & Co., at the Hotel Victoria, Chicago. Mr. Foresman has always entertained some definite views on book agents and book agency work, and an interview with him on this subject, we felt confident, would prove interesting.

"How do you classify school book men?" we asked.

"It is no easy matter to classify the different kinds of book men," said Mr. Foresman. "Success in book work is a question of individual resources. I have sometimes thought of book men as arranging themselves in three general classes—the enthusiast, the methodical worker, and the overplausible man."

"Which of these do you consider the most successful?"

"The enthusiast is the greatest success always, if there is sufficient resource back of his enthusiasm to carry out his ambitious plans. Men of this class who simply plan on a large scale, and desire big results without the force necessary to overcome the difficulties always in the way of securing them, are complete failures, and will be put down as visionary and impractical."

"What about the methodical worker?"

"The methodical worker is the plodder in the business and is always the safest in book work. A man of this class is satisfied to undertake things he feels confident of accomplishing. He seldom fails, because he works on safe grounds. Such a worker risks but little, and looks at things in a matter-of-fact, practical way. He seldom undertakes great things, because great enterprises require an enthusiastic view to make success seem possible. Consequently, he seldom makes a great failure or a great success. This class of men is the most reliable of all, and make their greatest success in working under the direction of some one full of enthusiasm and originality. Such association acts as an inspiration to the methodical worker."

"Tell us about the over-plausible man," we asked.

"The most dangerous person in all the world, in book work or anything else, is the over-plausible man, chiefly because men of this class deceive themselves. The over-plausible man," continued Mr. Foresman, "sees certain phases of conditions, and at once begins to color them with his imagination. Gifted with the power of language, and a fine semblance to logic, he easily exaggerates the most trivial incidents and makes himself believe that they are of the utmost importance, and so they often really seem to one listening to his well put statements. Too often such statements have the full weight and influence of genuine reasoning. The over-plausible man is not necessarily an enthusiast. The motives that prompt the enthusiast, according to my classification, are motives of real interest, coupled with an intense desire to accomplish some end. This desire leads to a consideration of resources by which he may succeed, while the over-plausible man spends his enthusiasm in sustaining the importance of exaggerated trifles. The enthusiast exaggerates in a way, it is true, but his exaggeration is occasioned by the importance of the main issue, and his possible chance for success, but this only takes him nearer the core of things and makes success possible, while the over-plausible man is satisfied to feel that he has discovered so much, and that he can make such a fine showing

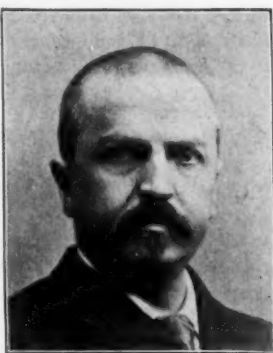
to those whom he desires to impress with the value of his discoveries and his accomplishments.

"Book work brings out characteristics about as any other profession or business develops them. The only difference, possibly, is that workers in this profession (if you choose to call it such), have the advantage or disadvantage, as it sometimes is, of giving color and putting a construction on their own work in such a way as suits their ambitions. But in this profession (I think I will use that term), faithful, honest work counts in exactly the same degree that it counts in any other profession or business."

A DYING SCHOOL-BOOK MAN.

Gaybert Barnes, the well known book-man, is lying at death's door, and by the time this journal reaches its many readers, he may be no more. The life of Mr. Barnes has been so closely identified with the school-book publishing business in this country, that a brief sketch cannot fail to interest.

Gaybert Barnes was born in Middleton county, October, 1847. He graduated from Wesley University in 1869, then removed to New York City.



GAYBERT BARNES,
Agent American Book Co.,
New York City.

He secured a position with the Scribner's, remaining with them two or three years. Thereafter he went to Harper & Brothers, with whom he remained some eight or nine years. It is here that Mr. Barnes did some of the hardest work of his life, which, as is held by his friends, undermined his health, doing, as he did, the work of three men. After leaving the Harper Brothers, Mr. Barnes took charge of the New York office of Porter & Coates, and two years ago connected himself with the American Book Co. as their Brooklyn agent. He began ailing about a year ago, when it was discovered that he had Bright's disease. Last March he suffered a paralytic stroke. About seven weeks ago he was compelled to take to his bed, and the physician in attendance at once despaired of his life. He has been gradually sinking.

It is a remarkable fact, that while Mr. Barnes has written several of the most popular school books now in use, including readers, arithmetics, geographies and physiologies, he does not reap any royalty upon any of them. The work was done as an employe rather than as an author. Mr. Barnes will not leave his family, consisting of six children, without means.

Some years ago Mr. Barnes conducted the Henry George—Dr. McGlinn campaign. Although opposite in politics, Mr. Barnes has been quite a friend to Senator T. C. Platt.

AMONG PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS.

Frank A. Weld, who was an agent for D. C. Heath & Co. for several months, has shaken the agency dust from his feet and accepted the superintendency of the Stillwater, Minn., schools.

Mr. Knappe represents the American Music system, published by King, Richardson & Co., of Springfield, Mass. He was in the West last month and succeeded in getting a number of school boards interested in his system which is by all means a meritorious one.

Wm. Wolfe represents the American Book Co. in Ohio.

When the bald-headed editor of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL went out west to have his "picture taken" on a mule in order that our readers might be treated to a fine illustration we did not surmise that we were to be subjected to irreverent comment. The illustration showing the editor sitting



School-book Agent (addressing a rural school board): It would prove the wisest thing in the world to adopt our great geography at this meeting. That would settle the matter. If you wait longer a school book war is liable to come on.

Chairman: What! a school book war! Holy Gosh, let's see what the school laws say of er trouble of this kind.

on the mule appeared in the August issue. The name of the editor appeared under the illustration. Now, John C. Ellis claims that the name of the mule was given, and wants to know the name of its rider. The sting of sarcasm embodied in this question must be apparent to everyone. It displays an unchristian spirit, to say the least. To get things mixed up between an editor and a mule shows a willful disregard of good form.

W. S. Russell has opened a Western branch office at 167 and 169 Wabash Ave., Chicago, for Harper & Brothers.

F. M. McCord, an agent for the Werner Book Co., has been arrested at Canton, Ill., on the charge of forgery, the complainant being George W. Brewer, secretary of the Orion Township school commissioners, who alleges that McCord forged his name to a contract providing for the use of Werner books in the Orion schools. It is said that the arrest is the outcome of a bitter fight between the Werner and American book companies in this county.

Mr. Hawley, of the Werner Co., is a man about thirty, who is clear-cut in manner and appearance. He is a determined worker in whose bright lexicon face the word fail finds no imprint.

Francis S. Belden is one of the older book men. He has been with Cowperthwait & Co. and E. H. Butler & Co. for nearly twenty-seven years. He came to Chicago in February, in 1872, and had full charge of the western business for these firms until his health broke down, when his son, H. L. Belden, took his place. His health has been such that he was obliged to retire from office work. He has now been on the road for several years, and the work agrees with him. His son has quit the book business altogether.

Several letters reached us during the month asking the name of the author of "To Barnes" in the September SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. We are obliged to answer that we do not know the author.

The poem was sent without a signature. The Barnes to whom the poem refers, is O. P. Barnes, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Clarence Birchard, manager of the music department of the American Book Co., has been laid up at Indianapolis with inflammatory rheumatism. He is, however, convalescent now.

Frank Beattys, of



GEO. S. WEDGEWOOD,
Agent American Book Co.,
Omaha, Neb.